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GENTLEMAN (THE)





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*In chearful Minds spontaneous Joys arise,  
And will-tim'd Levities become the Wise. WELSTEAD,  
Then we'll be merry, merry here, brave Boys,  
While they are merry, merry there ;  
For who does know where we shall go,  
To be merry another Year.*

Vol.



Vol. II. Price Three Shillings, of

7. The Merry Medley, or, a Christmas Box, for gay Gallants, and good Companions. Containing diverting Stories and choice Jokes, dextrous Tricks, pleasant Poems, and exquisite Epigrams, &c. Droll Dialogues, facetious Fables, humorous Speeches, ludicrous Letters, rare Riddles, arch Sayings. Ryfible Reflections, celebrated new and jovial Songs fit for the Voice or Violin, and modish Country Dances; and also the Travels of Father Christmas, and the most moving Memoirs of Jonathan Wild the Great. The whole design'd to prevent and expel Spleen and Melancholy, and drive the cold Winter away with Mirth and Musick. Useful to all, especially Travellers and those that take Physick. Being a complete System of Christmas Gambols. Dedicated to the Lovers of Fun and Good Fellowship. By C. F. President of the Comical Club in Covent-Garden, and a true Hiccabite.

*Come let's be merry,*

*Let us be airy, 'tis a Folly to be sad;*

*For since the World's run mad, mad, mad,*

*Why should we alone be wise;*

*And like dull Fools, and like dull Fools, and like dull Fools,*

*Gaze on other Mens Joys.*

# THE Gentleman Farrier:

CONTAINING

INSTRUCTIONS for the Choice, and Directions in the Management of HORSES, either for Draught or Pleasure, on a Journey, or in the Stable; with an Account of their Distempers, and Receipts for the Cure of them.

To which is added an

## A P P E N D I X,

Concerning DOGS, either for the Field or the Lap, wherein their Diseases are describ'd, and the Means to cure them. The Horse-Receipts by his late Grace of *Devonshire*, Earl of *Orrery*, Lord *Carleton*, Sir *John Packington*, Earl of *Hallifax*, Earl of *Bristol*, Sir *John Rouse*, *John Borret*, Esq; General *Seymour*, *Portman Seymour*, Esq; *James Nicholson*, Esq; ——— *Thornton*, Esq; of *Broxham*.

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Published by the Direction of a Person of Quality.

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The FOURTH EDITION, Corrected, and very much enlarged. By an eminent Surgeon and an old experienced Farrier.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for F. COGAN, at the *Middle-Temple Gate, Fleet-street*. MDCCCLV.







T O

His G R A C E

The Duke of

*D E V O N S H I R E.*

M Y L O R D,

**A**S Your Grace's Character distinguishes You, not only to possess the noble Spirit of Your Ancestors, but to inherit their generous

A 2

nerous

## Dedication.

nerous Regard for every Thing which might favour the Good of their Country, as well as those Diversions truly becoming Gentlemen of your exalted Rank and Figure; I am persuaded the following Treatise, which is calculated for the Good of our People in general, concerning the right Management of Horses, with the Methods prescribed to know and direct the Cure of the several Distempers incident to those noble and useful Crea-

## Dedication.

*Creatures, cannot prove disagreeable to Your Lordship; especially, since I can assure Your Grace, that it contains nothing but what has been experienced with good Success, by many Persons of Distinction, and excellent Skill in Horses.*

*I am very sensible, my Lord, that Your Grace is already so great a Judge in this Affair, that I can hardly lay before You any Thing, but Truths that You are al-*

## Dedication.

*ready acquainted with: But if among the following Hints, some easier and more concise Methods appear to Your Grace, than have been heretofore practised, in the Cure of Distempers of this fine Creature, Your Grace will Favour them with Your Patronage. I am.*

MY LORD,

*Your GRACE'S most humble,  
and most obedient Servant.*

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# PREFACE.

**T**HE Design of the following Treatise, is to inform those Gentlemen who are Lovers of Horses, how to preserve them in Health, know their Distempers, and cure them with little Trouble and Expence.

In the common Way of Writing, one might swell such a Work to a large Volume, but 'tis not my Design to go beyond the Compass of sufficient and necessary Knowledge and Practice.

For several Years I have been an Admirer of Horses of all sorts, and have been always careful to  
look



# P R E F A C E.

*look into my Stables every Day, to observe them how far they improved, or how far they declined in their Goodness. I even took as much Pains to examine each of them, as if I came to purchase them, and if I found any Disorder coming upon any of them, I took Care to apply a proper Remedy betimes, and they soon recovered; for the Recipes I used had been for several Years experienced in our Families, and by some Men of Quality in our Neighbourhood, with extraordinary Success.*

*But tho' the good Effects of our Medicines and Applications were to be relied upon at Home, yet I did not always find some of them*  
*so*

# P R E F A C E.

*so effectual, when I had Occasions to order them at some Country Places on a Journey ; and yet I took Care to see every Part of the Composition weighed and measured, as I did at Home : Then I attributed the Miscarriage to proceed from the Badness of some Water the Horse had drank, but this was not the Case ; for when I came to think with more Deliberation, I found the Miscarriage proceeded from the Badness of the Drugs I had used, which I have since found are much worse than nothing, in many Country Places. For as some learned Gentlemen of the Faculty of Physick have informed us, the Drugs when they have lost their desired Efficacy*

# P R E F A C E.

*easy in London, are bought up by some Shopkeepers in the Country, who generally not understanding them, take frequently bad for good; and from such sometimes we happen to meet with Seeds and Weeds, &c. of six or seven Years standing, when there is no more original Vertue left of them, than their bare Appearance; and in such Case, if one was to give them three times the Quantity prescribed in the Receipt, it would rather contribute to destroy, than help the Case.*

*It would load the Stomach of the Horse with such a Quantity of good-for-nothing Stuff, when before 'twas overcharged; that in-*  
*stead*

# P R E F A C E.

*stead of flinging off the Cause of the Distemper, they increase the Malady, till the Horse dies. When this has been the Case where I have been, I always caused the Horses to be opened ; when it always appeared, that by the Overcharge of these bad Preparations, the Blood Vessels were broken inwardly, and his Intestines filled with Blood.*

*But in some Places the Attempt of giving Physick to Horses, appears even worse than this ; for after I had opened a Horse that had suffered in that Way, and three bad Drenches had been paid for, the Person who undertook the Cure, carried away with him the same Ingredients which he had  
boiled*

## P R E F A C E.

*boiled for the Horse he had killed; and 'twas supposed he thought they would serve again, or as some others were of Opinion, he did it rather to conceal his Receipt from the knowledge of the Vulgar.*

*How necessary is it then for Gentlemen who have a String of fine Horses, to know the Difference between bad and good Drugs, and how long they will keep !*

*For my own Part, I always bought them at the first Hand, of Men of the best Reputation.*

*First, my Chymical Preparations I had from the most eminent Chymists in London; and by preserving them from Air, they will keep with the same Goodness for many Years; I kept them in white*  
*Flint*



# P R E F A C E.

*Flint Glassses, with Glass Stoppers, in a dry Place, and so preserved their perfect Goodness till the last.*

*I had my Woods and Gums from the most noted Druggists in London; but always bought my Woods in the Piece; for that will remain good several Years, when the same made into Chips will not last Good above a Year or two at most, and if any should be rasped or pulverized, they lose their Goodness in a few Months, therefore these Woods should be chipped or rasped just before we use them, and then you have all their Vertues, being fresh opened. Keep them in Gross in Boxes of Tin or Oak, in a dry Place.*

# P R E F A C E.

*The Seeds which we want for this use, cannot remain good, most of them, above a Twelvemonth; therefore should be had fresh every Year, from some Seedsman of Credit.*

*As for Roots or Herbs, which should be used fresh or dry'd, I always thought it proper to have them planted in my Garden, where I could call for them as I wanted them, out of the Beds, or have the Herbs dried annually.*

*By this means I was sure of having every Part of my Medicines perfect, and then the Success was sure. I would have every Practitioner, as well as the Gentleman, provide the best Drugs of*

# P R E F A C E.

of the Sort, and they will find the Benefit.

Neither are the common Vehicles prescribed for the Draughts to be given to Horses, the same in all Places: If Beer, consider the Difference between some and others, but if 'tis clear, and void of the Yeast, 'tis enough; and if 'tis not clear, set it on the Fire, and take off the Scum as it rises till the Liquor is clear.

If Wine is the Case, then be sure it is not any way sharp or sour; but if 'tis strong, boil it a little, and the Sourness will go off; or else, rather use fine old strong Beer; for that is more natural to a Horse unless he has pure natural strong Wine, which is hard to  
B 2 get.

# P R E F A C E.

*get. And though Sack or Canary is prescribed, call it which you please; in some of the lowest Places in the Country, you will have the Mixture of Honey, Spirits, and Cyder, for either of these, which makes a Composition quite different from the Design; but this happens sometimes to be given to Horses, as Cordials to refresh them on long Wagers in Races, and weakens their Spirits at the same Time we ought to encourage them.*

*Many of the Receipts at the End of the Book, are communicated to the Publick by a Person of Quality, who having experienced the good Success of them in his own Stables, was willing to oblige*

# P R E F A C E.

*oblige the World with them. Besides which, there are some I had the Honour to receive from the late Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Orrery, and Lord Carleton, whose Names make it needless to recommend what they authorized, and has by many Persons been approved and practised.*

*But before I conclude this introductory Discourse, I must acquaint my Reader, that I have added a Treatise concerning Dogs, their Uses, and the Cure of their Distempers; which I have been a long Time pressed to make publick by several Men of Quality, who divert themselves with rural Sports, and take Delight in those faithful and serviceable Creatures.*




# P R E F A C E.

*As I have been the Master of all Kinds of them and some particularly of great Value, for the several sorts of Sports; I have frequently had some of them out of Order, but by Medicines of my own, and such as I received from some Persons of my Acquaintance, I presently set them to rights; and I find, with Pleasure, that every one who has tried them, has had the same Success as I have had.*

THE



T H E  
G E N T L E M A N  
F A R R I E R.

 E I N G unacquainted with the common way of Writing, I shall freely, as a Gentleman, enter upon a Subject that I am desir'd to give my Sentiments of to the Publick.

I am in this Treatise to tell you how Horses are to be chosen;

sen ; to cure their Lameness and their other Distempers which may happen to them in Hunting or on the Road.

In the Purchase of an Horse; first, if you like him, get upon his Back, ride him, in easy and broken Ways, without Spur or Whip, that he can perceive at the Mounting, and with a gentle Hand on the Reins of the Bridle ; you will then find if he have the Faults of Stumbling or Starting.

If he has been used to a bad or severe Master, he will soon shew you a Resentment of that Treatment, when you offer to correct him, he will have an Eye towards you, and neglect his  
Footsteps

Footsteps; or the Fear of some after Whip and Spur might make him commit Errors which he was not naturally addicted to, and to commit Faults which were only owing to his former Master's too hasty Correction.

When you have thus examined a Horse, and you find him free from Stumbling and Starting, and he has Youth on his Side; then Examine his Teeth, Eyes, Legs and Wind.

To know his Age with your Finger and Thumb, raise his upper Lip, and if his Teeth shut close he's Young; but if they Point forward, and the upper and under Edges don't meet even, he's Old: And the longer his Teeth are (the  
Gums

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Gums being dry and shrunk from them, looking Yellow and Rusty) the Older he is

If his Eyes are lively and clear, and you can see to the Bottom and the Image of your Face is reflected from thence, and not from the Surface of the Eye, they are good; but if muddy, cloudy, or coal-black they are bad.

Next to the Eyes of a Horse, we should enquire into the Goodness of his Legs and Feet.

If his Knees are not broke, nor stand bending and trembling forward (which is call'd Knuckling) his Legs may be good.

If the Horse steps short, and digs his Toes in the Earth, you may well suppose he has a contracted

tracted Back-Sinew, or is found der'd; and if his Legs stand bending backward, and trembles, you may flight him on the same Occasion.

If an Horse is not sound in his Wind you may perceive it by the Heaving of his Flanks, which will pant with an irregular Motion, sometimes quicker, sometimes slower, and sometimes you may discover short Catchings in their Beats.

Or if when he has been some Time in the Stable, he blows hard at the Nostrils, 'tis a very bad Sign; all these Tokens denote a Horse to be touched in his wind.

As for the Choice of a Horse  
with



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with respect to Service, if he is without these Faults, then as to his Make or Shape ; if he has a broad Chest laden with flesh, hanging too forward and heavily projecting over his Knees and Feet, and thick Shoulders, he is fitter for the Draught than for Hunting or for the Road.

The Horse, which one would chuse for the Saddle, ought to have a light Fore-hand, his fore Feet stand boldly forward and even, and his Neck to rise in a brisk Manner from the Points of his thin shoulders to his Head ; but he may yet be hard-mouthed, and apt to run away with his Rider : By riding him one may know these Faults, and if he starts ;

starts ; but the Owner, if he will, may save you the Experiment.

When the aforesaid Qualifications are considered, if he is yet subject to bite, kick, or stop short, one may look upon these to be Crimes, and shew a vicious Temper.

When you purchase a Horse the Seller tells you he has neither Spavin, Splint, or Windgall.

To those that are ignorant of these Things, I shall set down some Rules to know the several Characters of them.

First, the Spavin is a hard Knob, or Knot, or callous Excrescence, growing on the Shank Bone behind, a little under the Joint, which one may easily see

C

and

and feel, if you look for it.

A Splint is a Knob of the same Nature, being hard, and to be found either upon the Flat of the in or outside, and sometimes both, of the Shank Bone, a little under the Knee.

As for Windgalls we find them oftentimes, but I do not think they are Marks of Lameness immediately, whatever they may prove hereafter; but perhaps they may end in Splints or Spavins, but I leave that to be considered. These Windgalls are described to be with good Truth, several little Swellings, appearing or to be felt just above the Fetlock Joints of the four Legs; when we touch them, they feel  
as

as if they were Bladders fill'd with Wind or a kind of Jelly.

When we find any of these three in an Horse, we may be sure he has been too hardly us'd in his Journies, or has carry'd too great Burthens when he was young.

*First*, The Rider of an Horse ought to be a Man of good Temper, and guide him with Gentleness, otherwise he may subject him to start or stumble, for if the Horse is corrected with an indiscreet or too hasty hand, if he should happen to spring out, or accidentally stumble, and immediately sees the Whip or the Spur coming towards him, he runs the hazard of falling quite with his

Rider ; and an Horse that has been us'd to such Discipline, will always on such a Fault turn his Head to his Master, expecting the Punishment, and neglect his way, which commonly ends in a Fall ; the Fear of Correction making him worse.

Observe, whenever you take out an Horse for a Journey, or for a hunting Bout, that his shoes fit easy, and are all fast, but more especially that his Feet are in good Order.

Observe likewise, that in his Goings he does not cut, neither before nor behind ; for if that should be the Case, then his Shoes will stand out beyond the Border of the Hoof, but feel whether the  
Clinches

Clinches be close. These precautions are very necessary, because the Cutting of an Horse generally proceeds from Inadvertencies of this Sort, but sometimes it comes from a Custom of crossing his Legs too much in his Trot, which is hardly to be remedied, for it seems but too natural.

If your Horse should happen to be lame or tender in a Foot, you may in the Stable discover it, by setting it one Foot before another, or beckening it with resting mostly on it, then you may be assured he is not easy, either his Shoe Pinches him and he may be relieved by the Farrier, or else his Hoof is hot or tender; but send



for the Farrier immediately, for that may be the Case, and then discharge him in an Instant of his Pain ; but if his Foot should be otherwise, and the Pain proceed from any natural Cause, then use the Poultice which I prescribe amongst the Receipts for tender Feet, and it will ease him.

If your Horse happens to be prick'd, open the Place cautiously with a Penknife and wash the Part well with warm Water, to get out the Gravel if there be any, and then put flaming Turpentine into the Wound, and it will soon be well.

There are yet two more Distempers in the Legs of a Horse, viz.

The

The Mallender, which is a Crack in the Bend of the Knee, and the Sellender, which is in the Bend of the Hough : Both these are cured the same way, as you may observe in the Receipts.

When a Horse is upon a Journey, it is necessary to stop his fore Feet every Night with such a Ball as is directed amongst the Receipts, under the Name of *the Ball to stop Feet* ; when you use this, cover each Ball with a little Tow or Straw, and secure it with a Couple of Splints, that it may keep in all Night ; these are chiefly to be us'd in Summer, but are not necessary when the Roads are full of Water.

It is the common Practice of  
the

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the Hostlers, to stuff Horses Feet with a Composition of Clay, Cowdung and Urine, but this is of too cold a Nature, and deadens your Horse's Feet, so that he does not come to the true feeling of them till he has gone two or three Miles and has got a little Warmth in them : But sometimes by the use of this common Stuffing, the Feet are so numm'd, that they never recover their natural Heat, and so he becomes founder'd.

If in a Journey your Horse happens to slip or strain his Shoulder, bleed him in the Plait Vein and give him rest two Days, and anoint his Shoulder with your Hand, with the Mixture of Oils directed

directed amongst the Receipts for a Shoulder Slip; two or three Days will cure a slight Strain.

But if the Strain should happen to be so much that the Horse continues lame, you must put a round Rowel about two Inches below the Part of his Shoulder, to draw away the Humours, taking Care to avoid the Plait Vein; when this is done, let him rest a Day or two, till the Rowel digests and runs, you may travel with him gently and he will grow well on his Journey; but observe, that while the Rowel runs, it must be turn'd every Morning.

If your Horse happens to be Hip-shot, put a round Rowel about three Inches below the  
large

large Socket which receives the Head of the Thigh Bone, and as soon as you find the Rowel begins to digest, keep it turning every Morning for about ten Days, and then you may take out the Rowel, and keep the Lips of the Wound moist with Hog's Lard, that it may heal smooth; you may also anoint the Hip with the same Oyls as are prescribed for the Shoulder-slip.

But some perhaps may take a Strain in the Back Sinews to be a Shoulder-slip, therefore to set this right to those unexperienc'd in Horses, they must know,

That the Strain in the Shoulder will be discovered by his drawing his Toe on the Ground

as he walks. But if the Strain be in the Back Sinew, he will lift his Foot off the Ground and step short, though downright Lamé.

It is a common Thing to gallop a Horse when we have fill'd his Belly full of Water, which some Folks tell us is to warm the Water in the Horse's Belly; but this cannot be agreeing with the Rules of Nature, but many times a Horse gets a broken Wind by it.

With regard to good Nature one may observe, that when you come to look upon a Horse in the Stable, if the Groom has us'd him ill, the Horse will immediately on the Approach of him,



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him, shift himself from one Side to another, and shew his Fear of him. This in my Opinion tells us, that his Dresser or Groom has given him violent Usage; I think it very barbarous to beat an Horse over the Head, as some do when the Horses are none of their own; they ought to wear a Mark of Infamy for abusing so generous a Creature.

The Glanders is another Distemper which makes a Horse hateful in any Stable; it shews itself by an ulcerous Matter running at the Nose, and proceeds from severe repeated Colds, which seize the Lungs in an extraordinary Manner, and appears

pears at the Nostrils: Some would have this Distemper proceed from the Badness of the Blood, and that 'tis contagious. I have known that one Horse has given it to another, and I believe it so; but then the sound Horse has fed of the same Meat where the glander'd Horse has been. His Cure you'll find amongst the Receipts at the End of the Book.

Some Horses are Subject to Fevers, which you may discern by putting your Head to his Nostrils, and feeling the Heat of his Breath.

When your Horse is in a Fever, be not too hasty in bleeding him or purging him, for  
D at

at some times these Operations are dangerous.

If you find his Body too much bound up, rather give him a Clyster, which is of extraordinary Use ; but before you give him the Clyster, let your Servant strip his Arm, and anoint it with Hog's-Lard or Oyl, and putting it as far he can up his Fundament, pull out all the hard Excrements he can reach.

The Clyster for this Use you may see amongst the Medicines at the End of the Book, under the Name of the *Clyster given in Fevers*, and when this Clyster is given him, keep him warm in the Stable till it works, but the longer

ger it stays with him the better.

In the Bleeding of a Horse one should take Care not to strike the Flem twice in the same Place ; for that may occasion the Neck to swell, which is hard to cure ; for the extravasated Blood may rot the Jugular Vein from the Origin to the Jawbone, and downward almost to the Shoulder, as a curious Author observes.

Therefore the Operator ought to take Care in the pinning of the Wound, and not have a drop of Blood between the Flesh and the Skin.

In the Docking of an Horse, when you have fixt upon the Joint, fix your Cutting-Instru-

ment upon it, and then with a smart Stroke cut off the Tail, and with a red-hot Iron fear the Wound, till it has done Bleeding; I speak of this putting the Knife on the upper Side of the Tail, because some place it under the Tail, and so strike the Tail with the Mallet, which bruises it, and frequently brings a Mortification.

If your Horse is founder'd, I would not have you pretend to cure him, nor ever draw his Soals, for there cannot be any Wound or Hurt in the Cask of an Horse's Foot but may be come at; one may help a Founder but never cure him.

When

When your Horse comes into the Stable tired from Hunting, after he is well rubbed, give him a Pint of strong Beer, without any Yeast in it, with as much Bread of two Days old as will near suck up the Drink, and you may let the Drink be a little warm; this I esteem a Diet, and not a Medicine, or else it should have been amongst the Receipts at the End of the Book. It refreshes him greatly, as I have oftentimes experienced.

Sometimes an Horse in violent Riding may have a Mischief, and be wounded so that he suffers by great Effusion of Blood; then use some Styptic Water which you may have at any  
D 3      Apothecaries.



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Apothecaries. But if your Horse should happen to be wounded without losing much Blood, immediately apply some Oyl of Turpentine to the Wound and it will soon heal it ; this I have often experienced.

Your Horses will sometimes be troubled with Blotches and Imposthumations, and to bring them to a Digestion, I find nothing better than the Medicine I had from *James Nicholson*, Esq; which you may see among the other Receipts at the End of this Book.

The Lampas many Horses are subject to ; and a Gentleman who keeps Horses ought not to be without a Cure for it ; the  
Receipt

Receipt which I prescribe I had given me by my Lord *Carleton*, and have us'd it with good Success on three or four Occasions; you will see it among the other Receipts.

Sometimes I have known, after an hard hunting Bout, a Horse spits Blood, which one may Reasonably suppose proceeded from Strains, either by Leaps or too hard Riding in bad Ways.

Your Horses are now and then troubled with the Lax or Flux, and then they ought to be immediately relieved. The certain Remedy that I have experienced I had from Sir *John Packington* of *Worcestershire*, and may be seen among the Receipts

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ceipts at the End of the Book.

The Glanders in an Horſe is a very catching Diſtemper, and one ought never to put a Horſe into a Stable where there has been a glander'd Horſe lately; the Glanders ſhew themſelves by a violent running of the Noſtrils.

You will find now and then a great Heat in a Horſe's Mouth, which will take him off of his Food; this Diſtemper is commonly in the Roof of his mouth, and may be cured as I have try'd by the Medicines amongſt the Receipts which I had from Mr. *Thornton* of *Bloxham* in the County of *Lincoln*.

When your Horſe is troubled with a running in his Eyes, ei-  
ther

ther by a watery Humour distilling from them, or a more viscous Matter abounding on the Surface of the Eye; one may reckon that each of them proceed from Cold; which may happen either by bringing your Horse warm into a cold Stable, where he is set to stand, without being well litter'd up, or that the Stable is in so bad a Condition that the Wind will come upon him through Holes and Crevices, for both these will give him Cold; but especially take care to keep his Legs warm, for if he takes Cold in those Quarters, his Head and Eyes will be affected, and soon will follow a Defluction of Rheum, and the

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the Breath from his Nostrils will be hotter than usual; then take a little Blood from him, and 'twill relieve him; but if still his Eyes will run, or seem to be inflam'd, wash them with the Water prescribed for inflamed Eyes, twice a Day, and that will soon cure him.

When you Bleed your Horse on this Occasion, it is generally done in the Dock or Thigh Vein; but some object against Bleeding in those remote Parts from the Seat of the Distemper, believing that to open a Vein near the affected Part will more speedily Cure the Distemper; but that is only as the Vein you open happens to be more or less corresponding

corresponding with the distemper'd Part ; and there are some Veins in the hinder Parts of a Horse which more immediately affect the Eyes than many Veins in the Neck ; but however to take away some Blood will always be helpful in such Cases.

But perhaps your Horse may catch Cold by being taken out of a warm Stable, and being brought too suddenly into a River or Horse-pond, then the too immediate Chill of the Water, if it does not cramp his Legs, may very likely give him a Cold.

These Colds in Horses however more frequently attend Horses that are tenderly bred, than those who have the Benefit of ranging  
in



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in the Fields, and proper dry Fodder for them extraordinary, at some Corner under Shelter, when they like to retire under a Cover: These Horses are not so subject to take Cold. And there are unseasonable Hours too of leading Horses into Water, either too late at Night, or too early in the Morning, which may very likely give them Cold.

When you Bleed your Horses, do not be too free in the Quantity of Blood you take away; I have known some take from an Horse three Quarts or a Gallon of Blood at a Time; but that is wrong, for it robs him too much of his Spirits, and sometimes by weakning him will make him lose

lose his Appetite, but if he still preserves that, his strength will not be restor'd without Time and rich feeding.

I find that in such Distempers as are said to be in the Blood, if I bleed an Horse two or three Times, and at each Time take away more than a Pint, or at most a Quart of Blood at a Time, my Horse will do well, for these Bleedings do not weaken him, while they divert the Cause of the Distemper : 'Tis much safer, say the best Physicians in this Way, to take a gallon of Blood from an Horse at six times, rather than at once ; I could take away so much Blood from a Horse at one Time, as would bring on him a Distemper

E per

per analogous to the Jaundice.

Whenever you bleed Horses, that you may be sure of the Quantity of Blood you take from them, provide a proper Measure to receive the Blood to distinguish it by the Pint or the Quart; for the common way of letting the Blood fall on the Ground, can never determine the Quantity, or you know the Quality of it.

In a Journey some Horses will carry a good belly, and others will part with their Food undigested presently after they have receiv'd it, this shews it self again by their scouring, and reduces them to be thin and to slip thro' their Girt; dry Meat is the best for these, such as Oats and Beans,  
and

and but now and then Bran must be us'd ; these generally have good Appetites, and should be fed oftener than others, for they soon discharge their Meat and require it very often.

When an Horse has perform'd his Day's Journey, give him Meat as soon as he comes in, that he may rest as soon as possible, in order to be sufficiently refresh'd, against the next Day ; 'tis a Proverb that old Horses eat and sleep better than young Ones.

The worst sudden Distemper that attends an Horse, is the Gripes, which seizes him in an Instant and makes him lose his Legs at once ; when it begins he will often look towards his Flanks

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and tremble, and soon will fall on the Ground.

The Method then to be taken, is to cloath him warm presently, and give him the Portion prescribed in the Body of Receipts, and trot him about till he is warm, which cures many Horses, but if that won't do, then see further under the same Receipts.

Sometimes a Horse will shew all the Appearances of Gripes, when his Distemper is worms or Botts; then give him the Preparation prescribed in the Body of Receipts at the End of this Work.

If your Horse stands in the Stable too long without Exercise,  
and

and is at the same Time well fed, it will fill him too full of Blood, and he will be subject to the Staggers, which is relieved presently by bleeding; and a Purge or two afterwards is necessary, to clean his Blood, and do the office of Exercise.

Horses which have fine Skins should not be turn'd into the Fields but in the Summer Months; but those which have their Skins thicker, and have been bred hardy, will lie Abroad and endure hard hunting all the Year, better than Stable-Horses: For walking about to feed, prevents stiffness in their Limbs; and treading in the Grass keeps their Hoofs moist



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and cool ; but I have mentioned before, the Necessity of building Hovels in the Corners of the Fields to shelter them in hard Weather.

When an Horfe is taken fresh from Grass, 'tis not advisable to purge him ; for as his Body is open at that Time, it will loosen the Humours and throw them into his Heels, so that he rarely stands dry all the Winter after.

When you take an Horfe from Grass, let him settle five or six Days in the stable upon good dry Provender, then bleed him and Rowel him.

Some are so obstinate as to work off Purges with cold Water, and if the Horfe is sick, they

they will insinuate the Horse is like to do well, because that Sickness shews the Effect of his Physick; but this is very wrong, for the cold Water checks the working of his Physick, and may occasion the Gripes.

When you give your Horse a Purge, I would advise he may be kept in the Stable all the Time the Purge works, give him warm Mashs, and as much warm Water as he will Drink.

But if a Purge should work too strongly, then give him the Dose prescribed in the Body of Receipts for stopping the working of a Purge.

Upon the Road it sometimes happens that a Horse cannot  
stale

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stale. This is a kind of Strangury, and when there is a Stoppage of Urine your Horse will be in such great Pain as will make him sometimes drop on the Way; the Receipt for the Cure of this I had from the Earl of Orrery, and have oftentimes experienc'd it with great Success; which Receipt you may see at the End of the Book, under the Name of Orrery's *Receipt for a Strangury in a Horse.*

If your Horse happens to have a Canker in his Mouth, 'twill hinder him from eating and then he must necessarily decline in his Flesh; but this Canker is often in other Parts, and acts in so corrosive a manner

manner, that the Flesh is eaten away every Day. To stop this, take the Receipt which you will find at the End of this Book, under the Name of, *To Cure a Canker.*

Horses are sometimes troubled with Dropsies; they have Water in their Blood, and to rectify that Disorder, the best Receipt I have met with, I had from Sir *John Packington*, which you may see in the Body of Receipts at the End of the Book.

Were one to describe the several Sorts of Horses now to be found in *England*, and all their Qualities, one might write a large Volume about them; but my Intent is to be concise, and  
put

put down only such Memorandums as I think worthy of Notice. One must understand that the Difference we discover between one Horse and another, depends upon the vast Variety of Sorts that the *English* have imported from many Countries in times past, and by coupling with one another, have at last, thrown us in those of various Kinds; as some better for the Plow, some for the Waggon or Coach, some for the Sumpter, some for the Road, some for Hunting, and some for the Race.

That which we call the *Turkish* Horse, I supposed to come originally from *Greece*; 'tis very beautiful, and of a good Strength;

Strength; and they have all the Signs of Swiftneſs by the make of their Hoofs, which are long and narrow.

The *Barbary* Horſes are finer limb'd than the former, and 'tis judg'd that the Breed between theſe and the *Turkiſh* Horſes make the beſt running Horſes.

I gueſs that the *Neapolitan* Horſe was the Original of our *Engliſh* Troop Horſes, for they have abundance of Strength and Courage. And the *Sardinian* Horſes are much like them, for theſe are likewise of a ſtrong Nature.

The *Spaniſh* Horſes are more gay and brisk for the Parade.

We



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We have besides these the *Polish* and the *German* Horses which are large of Size, and by being mixt properly with the other Breeds, make good Horses for the Draught.

So the *Flanders* and *Hungarian* Horses being upon the same Continent with the two last Sorts, and near Neighbours, may produce the same Breed or what we call the *Northamptonshire* Horse, which is always excellent for the Draught or for the Troop.

One may observe however that the Breed from these Horses is much mended by their being brought into *England*, and feeding upon the nourishing Diet of  
this

this Country ; for there they feed upon chopt straw, as a high Provision, and here they have good Grass, good Hay, and good Oats, which strengthens their Strain.

As for the *Swedish* Horses they are small, but very strong, like the *Scotch* Poneys, the *Irish* Hobbies, *Welsh* Titts, and the *English* Foresters; it is very likely, that in Process of Time the Horses of our Nation have mixt their Breed with those of others, and by that means have given us such a great Variety of Horses as we now find amongst us.

Before I conclude, I think it convenient to hint a Word or

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two concerning the Helps one may give to hunting Horses, to strengthen them in their Exercise.

It is a Rule, that if we keep them continually in the Stable, to give them Bread in small Parcels, of two or three Days baking, in the Manger, but it must be the Crumb only: Give them this every Hour, or by Way of Change, some dry'd Oats; this method strengthens an Horse greatly, if you use him to it between the Days of his Hunting, which is generally every other Day; and in the mean Time take care that his Rack is not without some Hay, for that will clean his Teeth every

very now and then ; but be sure the Hay is of the finest Sort, from the shorter and dryer Grass of the Hills, and not from the watery Meadows ; for the first is near as rich as Corn, and the last is purging, and passes off without contributing sufficient Nourishment to the Body.

*Memorandum,* When you design a young Horse for Hunting, first soil him as before directed, or clean his Body by a Purge or two, as you may see in the Receipts ; then he will be fit to feed upon his hard Meat, and then will be tight in his Body.

Before I enter upon the Receipts for the cure of the Di-

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stempers in Horses, we ought to observe, that as they are of various Kinds and Complexions, we ought to consider that the strongest Kind of Horses will require stronger Doses than those of a weaker and finer Strain; for as it is in the Constitutions of Mankind, so 'tis in all other Creatures; one is more strong and hearty, and another of a more tender and weakly Nature. There is a great deal of Difference between the natural bred *English* Horse and the *Barbary*; one is robust and capable of Travel, such as those bred about *Northamptonshire*; and the other of the *Barbary*, the Make and Breed is of a thin make, slender

der Limb'd, and only proper for the Course. Therefore give the full Dose of Phyfick to those of the stronger Sort, and abate in Proportion, as your Horse happens to be of a more tender Disposition.

As for the large Horses, such as those used in the Coach, or in the Troops, if you find they have any ill Humours in their Blood, occasioned by too much dry Food in the Stable, or too little Exercise, there is nothing better than soiling of them in the Spring about *April*, when we must keep them in the Stable. Instead of Hay and Corn feed them with Clover Grass, fresh cut every Morning for six or se-



ven days ; and let them be all that while in their Soil, and 'twill purge their Blood much better than any Drugs we can give them ; this will prevent the Grease, and such like Distempers, that are apt to fall into the Legs of a Horse.

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RECEIPTS.

# RECEIPTS.

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*To Cure Rait-Tails, Scratches, or  
any sore Heel.*

**T**AKE Hogs-Lard, Honey,  
of each half a Pound;  
Turpentine four Ounces, Verdigrease powder'd two Ounces, mix  
and apply it hot to the Part. This  
Ointment will cure any other Sore  
apply'd cold.

*To Cure any Sore, Fistula, or Prick  
in the Foot.*

Take Oil of Turpentine four  
Ounces, Verdigrease powder'd  
fine,

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fine, half an Ounce; mix and apply it to the Part.

### *To take a Film off the Eye.*

Take Lapis Calaminaris in fine Powder, and put it into the Eye with your Finger and Thumb.

*To Cure the Grease, Surfeits, Loss of Appetite, Cough, Shortness of Breath, to purify the Blood, and to fatten tired and wasted Horses.*

Give the Horse two Ounces of Liver of Antimony, which is Crocus Metallorum unwashed, in Oats and Bran moistened, every

y Morning for twenty Days together.

*To Cure the Mange.*

Anoint the Back-Bone with Mercurial-Ointment every other Day three times, and give the Horse Liver of Antimony.

*A Hough Ointment.*

Take Ointment of Marshmallows one Pound, Sugar of Lead powder'd one Ounce; mix and apply it to the Part.

*To Cure the Gripes.*

Take White-Wine, Ale, of each

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each Half a Pint, Gunpowder in Powder two Ounces; Oyl of Aniseeds one Ounce; mix and give it the Horse.

### *A Purge.*

Take the best Aloes powder'd one Ounce, Cream of Tartar half an Ounce, Refin of Jalap, Rhubarb powder'd, of each two Drams; Oil of Cloves one Dram, Syrup of Buckthorn, or Molossus, as much as is sufficient to make it into two Balls roll'd up in Liquorice Powder.

For Diseases in the Head, leave out the Cream of Tartar and Refin of Jalap, and put in two drams of Mercurius Dulcis.

Dress

Dress the Soal of a Horse's Foot,  
when drawn, with Nettles and  
Salt.

*To Cure the Staggers.*

First Bleed the Horse in the  
Neck, and when that Operati-  
on is over, bleed him in one of  
his Thigh Veins, then give him  
the following Drink.

Take Gum Guaiacum pow-  
der'd, Cream of Tartar, of each  
one Ounce; Refin of Jalap, pow-  
der'd Diapente, of each half an  
Ounce; mix and give it in a  
Pint of warm Ale.

*For a Horse that is Costive.*

Give him a Clyster of Broth,  
with



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with four Ounces of Soap, and a handful of Salt dissolved in it

### *To Cure a Scouring.*

Take Milk-Water, strong Cinnamon-Water, of each half a Pint; Venice Treacle. Diascordium, of each one Ounce; Red Coral prepared, half an Ounce; mix and give it the Horse.

### *To Cure a Pestilential Fever.*

Take Milk-Water, Plague-Water, of each Half a Pint, Venice-Treacle, Diascordium, of each one Ounce; Diaphoretick Antimony half an Ounce, Snake-

Snake-root powder'd two Drams;  
mix and give it the Horse.

*Pultice for a Foot that is hot, and  
hurt by some unknown Accident.*

Boil the Roots of Turneps tender, then press the Water from them and mash them to pulp with two or three Ounces of Hogs Lard or fresh Butter, make this Pultice very hot, and putting it in a Cloth, tie your Horse's Foot in it as hot as he can bear it, and let it remain on twelve Hours.

*Ball to stop an Horse's Feet.*

Take three or four handfuls of Bran and put to it as much com-

G

mon

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mon Grease of any Sort as will, when it is melted in a Saucepan, moisten the Bran, when this is hot, put a Ball of it into each Fore foot.

*Shoulder Slip, an Ointment for it.*

Take an ounce of Oil of Swallows and mix it with two ounces of Oil of Spike, and two Drams of Oil of Origanum, with this anoint his Shoulder.

*Water for inflam'd Eyes.*

Take half a Pint of Spring Water, and to that put the Quantity of an Horse Bean of white Coperas, half an ounce of Bole Armoniack

Armoniack and wash the Eyes with this Water twice a Day, it is of great Use.

*Water to take off Films, or such like Distempers of the Eyes.*

Take about half a Pint of Spring Water or as much white Rose Water, add to this a Dram of Powder of Tutty, a Dram of white Sugar Candy powder'd, and of Sugar of Lead half a Dram, with a Feather put a Drop of this Water into the Eye Mornings and Evenings.

*To Cure the Farcin.*

First bleed the Horse.	Take
G 2	red

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red Precipitate in fine Powder two Drams, and make it into a Ball with one Ounce of Venice Treacle and give it the Horse, after the Ball give the following Drink.

Take Rue two handfuls, Roots of Madder, sharp pointed Dock, of each four ounces, Chips of Guaiacum Wood, Sassafras of each two ounces, boil them in two Quarts of stale Beer to three Pints, then strain it : Dress the Knots with Mercury Sublimate.

Repeat the Ball and Drink every third or fourth Day for three Doses.

*To Cure a Bone, Spavin, Curb, or  
any hard Swelling.*

Take Nerve Ointment four ounces, Mercury Sublimate Corrosive in fine Powder half an ounce, Camphire two Drams, dissolv'd in Oil of Origanum half an ounce, mix and apply it to the Part every other Day.

For the Curb, you must leave out the Mercury Sublimate, and apply it every Day.

*To Cure the Poll-Evil and swell'd  
Neck from bleeding, or any other  
hard Swelling.*



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Take Nerve Oil, Oil of Olives, Oil of Bays, Train Oil, of each one ounce, Bees Wax, Butter, Hogs-lard, of each the quantity of an Egg, Turpentine the quantity of a Walnut, mix and dissolve them over a gentle fire, then add Oil of Turpentine one ounce, Mercury Sublimate Corrosive in fine powder half an ounce, Spanish Flies in fine powder two drams: apply it to the part every other day.

*An Ointment for a Shoulder Slip,  
and a Strain in the Back Sinew.*

Take Nerve Ointment two ounces, and mix with it Spirit of Salt Armoniac one ounce, then  
add

add Camphire two drams, dissolv'd in Spirit of Turpentine two ounces.

*An Ointment for Cracks or Sore Heels.*

Take Hogs Lard one pound, dissolve it over a gentle Fire, then add the best Turpentine half a pound, burnt Allom, white Vitriol powder'd, of each four ounces.

*An Electuary for a Cold.*

Take Powder of Liquorish, Elecampane of each half a Pound, London Treacle four ounces, Oil of Anniseeds half an ounce,  
Molossus

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Moloffus as much as is sufficient to make an Electuary.

### *Cordial Balls for a Horse.*

Take Anniseeds, Cummin-seeds, Fenugreek Seeds, Carthamus Seeds, Grains of Paradise, Colts foot, Turmerick, Juniper Berries in fine Powder, of each two ounces, Flower of Sulphur, Elecampane Powder, of each four ounces, Antimony half a Pound, Juice of Liquorish dissolv'd on the fire, in half a Pint of white Wine, six ounces, Chymical Oil of Anniseeds one ounce, Honey half a Pound, Sallet Oil half a Pint, Moloffus as much as is sufficient to make it into a Paste.

*To Cure a Gangrene and Mor-  
tification.*

Take of St. John's Wort, common Wormwood, of each two handfuls, Centaury, Camomile Flowers of each one handful, Bay Berries fix Ounces, Wood Ashes one Pound, boil these in fix Quarts of water to a Gallon, and to the strain'd Decoction add Spirit of Wine one Quart; bath the Part with woollen Cloths dipt in this Fomentation, and apply the Cloths hot to the Part.

*To Cure Malenders and Selenders.*

Take a Mercurial Ointment and apply it.

*To*

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### *To Cure the Strangles and Yellows.*

Take Sack one Pint, Venice Treacle, Diapente, of each one ounce, Saffron two drams, mix and give it to the Horse: This is a very good Cordial for any other Disorder, where a Cordial is proper. For the Yellows you must first bleed the Horse: To the Strangles, apply outwardly the following Pultice to the Part.

Take Milk one quart, Rye Flower, Oatmeal, of each two handfuls, boil them over a gentle Fire till they be thick, then add Turpentine four ounces dissolved

solv'd in the Yolks of two or three Eggs.

*A Comfortable Draught for Horses on hard Journeys.*

Take a pint of warm Ale, and put to it a quarter of a pint of Brandy, Geneve or Rum, or else an ounce of Diapente.

*For the Gripes.*

Take half a pint of Brandy, or any Spirit, and mix it with as much sweet Oil, with an Ounce of Oil of Turpentine, and give it him; or if this is not sufficient, then boil an ounce of beaten Pepper in a quart of Milk, then  
put



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put half a pound of Butter  
and two or three ounces of Salt,  
and brew them together, and give  
it him warm and 'twill purge him  
in a short Time.

### *Clyster for the Gripes.*

Take half an ounce of beaten  
Pepper, boil it in a quart of  
Milk, add half a pound of Butter  
and two or three ounces of Salt,  
mix these well, and add as it  
cools, the Yolks of three or four  
Eggs, this may be given when the  
above Receipt has not the Effect  
we desire.

*An extraordinary Receipt for the  
Gripes, from the late Earl of  
Orrery.*

When the Horſe is taken with the Gripes, take a ſhort Tobacco Pipe, and rub it well with Hogs Lard in the Pipe End, then fill it with Tobacco and light it, and after that put the Pipe End into the Horſe's Fundament, and he will preſently draw it out; if one Pipe will not do, two with effect a certain Cure.

*To Cure a Blood Spavin.*

Take up the Vein above and below the Swelling, then apply  
H                      the

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the Ointment for a Bone Spavin.

*To Cure a Quitter.*

Dress the Sore with Powder of Mercury Sublimate.

*For a Rheum or Defluxion of Humours on the Eyes.*

Rowel the Horse on both Sides of his Neck, and give him Liver of Antimony.

*For Worms or Botts.*

Take two ounces of Ethiops Mineral, one ounce of the Powder of Anniseeds made into a Ball with a Spoonful of Honey.

*To*

*To stop the working of a Purge too violently.*

When a Purge works too violently, give your Horse Venice Treacle, Diascordium of each one ounce, in a pint of warm Ale.

*The Clyster given in Fevers.*

Boil a Spoonful of Oatmeal in two quarts of Water with two ounces of Senna powder'd, and then put to them half a pint of sweet Oil and half a pound of brown Sugar with a handful of common Salt, and when all is well mixt, give it blood warm.

*Mr. Thornton of Bloxham in  
Lincolnshire, his Receipt to  
Cure the Heat in a Horse's  
Mouth.*

Bleed him in the Roof of his  
Mouth, and when he has champt  
five or six Minutes upon his Blood,  
wash his Mouth with white Wine  
Vinegar and Salt, and after that  
rub it with Syrup of Black-ber-  
ries, repeat this Unction of Sy-  
rup two or three Days, two or  
three Times a Day.

*Balls to Cure the Grease.*

Take Liver of Antimony,  
Gum Guaiacum, Fenugreek Seeds  
and

and Parsley Seeds of each four ounces powder'd fine, Molossus as much as is sufficient to make it into a Paste; give the Horse the Quantity of a Hen's Egg every other Morning, and exercise him well after it, and give him warm Water the Days he takes them.

*For the Canker.*

Take red Sage one handful, Honey four ounces, boil them in one pint of Vinegar, then strain it, and add Allom, white Vitriol powder'd of each half an ounce, Bole Armoniack one ounce and apply it to the Part cold.



*Mr. Nicholson's Receipt for  
Botches or Imposthumations on  
a Horse.*

Take Barley Meal and as much Southernwood dry'd and beat to Powder; mix these together with the Yolks of Eggs till it becomes a Salve; then lay it on the Swelling, which it will ripen, break and heal.

*Lord Carlton's Receipt for curing  
a Lampas in a Horse.*

We must open a Horse's Mouth, and keep his Chaps open with a piece of Wood as thick as a Rolling-pin, and then  
with

with a bent Iron burn away all the superfluous Flesh, and then anoint the Sores with Honey mixt with Salt, and it will cure him.

*To heal a Wound in a Horse,  
from Portman Seymour, Esq;*

There is nothing better to heal a Wound in a Horse than Tallow and Turpentine mixt together.

*For a Lax or Flux in Horses;  
communicated by Sir John  
Packington.*

Take a quart of strong Beer, and boil it in half a dram of the Shells or Coverings of the  
Pomegranate

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Pomegranate Fruit well dry'd and beat to Powder ; to this you may add half an ounce of Dill Seed, and as much Fenugreek Seed ; pass this through a Sieve, and give the Dose warm to the Horse.

*For the Glanders, to carry them off ; from General Seymour.*

Take a quart of old strong Beer, cut a quarter of a pound of Figs into it, with two ounces of Liquorice sliced ; boil them together, and add a dram of Flower of Ginger, and the same quantities of Elecampane and Pepper, well powder'd ; when they are well boil'd, put in a  
quarter

quarter of a pound of Treacle, and as much fresh Butter, with the Yolks of two Eggs, mixing all well together; give this to the Horse warm, and keep him warm.

*Lord Orrery's Receipt for a Strangury in a Horse.*

Take half an ounce of Ani-seeds beaten fine in a Marble Mortar, one handful of Parsley Roots, or in lieu of them half an ounce of Parsley Seeds powder'd; boil these in a quart of old strong Beer, and when 'tis strain'd off, put to it a dram of fine Oyster-shell Powder, and give the Mixture to your Horse warm.

*Sir*

*Sir John Packington's Receipt  
for a Dropsey in a Horse.*

Bleed your Horse in the Neck Vein, and anoint his Fore-Legs with Train-Oil; then turn him to Grass, having first given him the following Dose.

A Gallon of strong old Beer set over the Fire till the Scum rises; take that off, and then add an handful of Wormwood with the Stalks, and boil it to a quart; then Strain it, and then mix it with three ounces of Treacle, and put to it an ounce and half of long Pepper, or grains of Paradise, finely powder'd; mix these till the  
Composition

Composition is warm, and give it him for a Dose.

*A Drink to dissolve and bring away the Glanders.*

Take of Sack one quart, or for want thereof, strong Beer, Figs four ounces, well sliced, and two ounces of sliced Liquorice; boil them well together, then put in Ginger in Powder, Elecampane and Pepper in Powder, of each one dram: When this boil'd enough, put in of Treacle five ounces, and of Butter the same quantity, the Yolks of two new-laid Eggs beat well together: Give it the Horse

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Horfe lukewarm, and order him as needful.

*A Drink to bring away the Glanders when other Drinks have rotted them, and brought them to Suppuration.*

Take a pint of the best White Wine Vinegar, put in three whole Eggs; let them lie 24 Hours; then beat them well together Shells and all, and give it the Horfe. You may do so two or three Mornings, more or less, as you find Occasion; and this will clear off the Glanders.



*An Ointment for a Strain in the  
Coffin-Joint.*

Take of Hog's-Lard, Bole  
Armoniack, black Soap, and  
new Oil, of each four ounces ;  
put them all into a Skillet ; let  
the Bole be in fine Powder ;  
boil them together a little while,  
keeping it stirr'd all the Time ;  
put it in a Gallipot for Use ; and  
when you use it, rub it in well  
with your Hand, and then heat  
it with a red-hot Bar of Iron ;  
and thus do once a day till you  
find Amendment.

*A Charge for the same.*

Take of black Pitch, Burgundy Pitch, and common Turpentine, of each two ounces mixt together; and when all is melted and incorporated, lay it on with a Spatula round the Joint, as hot as the Horse can well bear it; clap on Stocks all over it, while it is hot, and when this peels off lay on another, if there should be occasion.

*A Remedy for a Horse that has broke his Leg.*

First of all set the Bone together right in its place; then take

Take of the best Bole Armoniack finely powdered, the White of three new-laid Eggs; mix them well together; then take fine Tow, and spread it smooth upon it a little broader than the Wound, lay it round, and then take four Splinters, and Splint it indifferent tight, and so let it lie on nine days (if it do well) before you remove it

*To cure a Horse that has got the Running of the Reins.*

Take of common Turpentine one Pound, and put to it so much of Bole Armoniack and Liquorice, both in fine Powder, with a little Wheat-flower as  
 I 3 will

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will make up into a stiff Paste. When you have occasion to use it, roll it out between your Hands, and break off from it a piece of the Bigness of a small Washball, and give the Horse three of them Morning and Evening upon the End of a Stick, or in a Hornful or two of strong Beer, till you find the Flux of Seed stopt, which will be in about a Week or Fortnigh'ts Time at farthest: But it will be very convenient to purge him very well, and cleanse his Body first of all, before you give him either of these Medicines; which will not only expedite and hasten, but perfect the Cure so much the sooner and better.

*To Cure the Mad Staggers in a Horse.*

The Signs of this Disease are these ; he will foam white Foam at the Mouth, and will seem dull headed ; and at that time you will see a blue Film over his Eyes and he will wander much up and down.

Be sure to bleed him in both his Neck Veins, within one or two Days after he complains, and in the third furrow in the Palate of his mouth, with the Point of your Comet-horn ; you may likewise run an Awl into the Griftles of his Nose, something above his Nostrils ; the bleeding of

I 5 the

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the Mouth and Nose will ease the Pain in the Head: Then take an handful of Rue or Herb-grace, three Cloves of Garlick, of Salt and Vinegar each one Spoonful, of Aqua Vitæ two Spoonfuls; bruise all these well together, and then put the one half into one Ear, and the other half into the other, with a little Wool after it: Then tye or stitch up with a Needle and Thread the Ear fast with two list Garters, presently after which fume him at the Nostrils thro' a Funnel, with Garlick beat in a Mortar with Mastich and Frankincense mixt together; of these make Pellets as big as a Bullet, lay them on a Chaffing-dish of Coals, and the Smoke will go up thro'

thro' the Funnel into the Head, and much comfort and cleanse the Brain: Fume his Head three Times a day, till you see him mend; then give him the Water of white Poppies, (which you may have at any Apothecary's) at each Nostril a spoonful and half; it will cause him to sleep; let him stand in a warm dark Room, where he may see no Light, let him have Oats, and Mashies of ground Malt, let his Drink be cold Water.

*To Cure a Quitter Bone.*

The Quitter Bone grows above the top of the Hoof, on the hinder Foot, and sometimes on the



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the Instep, just above the Hoof on the side of the Foot.

First, take up the Vein in the small of the Leg : If it be on the inside of the Leg above the Hoof then take up the Vein on the inside of the Leg: If it be on the outside, then take up the Vein on the outside. After you have taken up the Vein, let it bleed well, and put into the Wound some Butter and Salt, then with a little Tower Hurds, or a Linne Cloth, wound about the End of your Instrument, search the Quitter Bone to the bottom and where you perceive the Matter to come out, there put in your Instrument. When you have search'd the Wound, and  
made

made it clean, put into it some Powder of Mercury Sublimate; then lay a little Tow upon the Top, with a Linnen Cloth next, and a Woollen Cloth over all, ty'd fast that it may not come off; which repeat once a day till the Core of the Quitter Bone is removed; which when you see, make this Medicine to heal it up. Take of Honey one ounce, put it into a Pipkin, and when it begins to be hot, put in of fine Verdigrease in fine Powder two drams, and three or four Spoonfuls of white Wine Vinegar: boil them together for half an Hour; then take it off the Fire, and when 'tis cold, take a little fine Tow, and

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and dip into it, and put it into the Wound, and lay a little dry Tow or Hurds over that, and a Linnen Cloth over them; bind them on with a String, and so dress it once a day till you see it begins to heal, and then dress it but once in two days.

*To take away any Rheum from a Horse's Eye, and to clear it.*

Take fresh Butter and Salt, of each a like quantity; mix them well together, and take about the bigness of a small Walnut, and put it into the Horse's Ear, on that Side that the Rheum is of: and if the Rheum be in both Eyes, put it into both Ears, and

and it will dry up the Rheum and clear his Eyes ; but observe, you must sew up his Ears close, or else he will shake it out.

*To Cure a Bite or Stroke in a Horse's Eye.*

Take of Honey, Ginger in very Subtle Powder, and the Juice of Celendine, of each a like Quantity ; mix it well together, and put it into his Eye with a Feather twice a Day.

*For the Eyelids of a Horse that are swell'd, and inside turn'd outwards.*

If you should meet with a Horse whose Eyelids are so swell'd  
that

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that the infides of them are turn'd outwards, very red, and as it were full of Blisters, and yet the Ball of the Eye very sound and good : keep him very warm with a Hood of linnen Cloth upon his Head, and then anoint his Eyes twice a day with white Sugarcandy, Honey, and white Rose Water; and in two or three days Time they will turn into their Places again. Then Bleed him well in the Neck; for it is bad Blood and a cold Rheum which is the chief occasion of this Distemper being settled in the Head: Do not clip or meddle with the blistering Bladders, or any Part of the Eye, lest you should put out his Eyes,

Eyes, or endanger his Life, or at least cause your Horse to be Blear Ey'd.

*To Cure a dry husking Cough, which will cause a Horse to cast out the Filth or Corruption at his Nostrils.*

Take an Head of Garlick and peel every Clove very clean, then put them into a linnen Cloth and boil it in a Quart of Milk, till the Garlick becomes tender; take it off, and strain it till you can squeeze the Garlick hard, and the Juice out, set it a cooling, then put to it Honey, Moloffus, of each half a Pound, and give it him Blood warm.

*Balls for the worst of Colds in  
Horses.*

Take a Quarter of an ounce of Cloves, one ounce of the Flowers of Rosemary powder'd, white Tartar, seeds of Fenugreek, Diapente, syrup of Coltsfoot, Honey, of each two ounces, wheat Flower as much as is sufficient to make them into a Paste; give one of them in the Morning fasting, and ride him after it.

*To Cure the Bloody-flux or pissing  
of Blood.*

Take three Pints of new Milk, and boil in it over a gentle Fire,  
five



five ounces of Ifinglafs, which when it is diffolv'd, will fo thicken the Milk that 'twill look like Cream, then ftrain it thro' a Sieve, to take out the Drofs of the Ifinglafs that will remain behind undiffolved, and give it to your Horfe lukewarm in the Morning fafting, and at twice or thrice giving it will cure him.

*To caufe a Horfe to ftale or pifs freely.*

Take the Bignefs of a large Wallnut of Caftile Soap, diffolve it in a Quart of warm Beer, with two ounces of bruis'd Parsley Seed, give it him, and ride him  
K 2            moderately

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moderately after it, then set him up warm.

### *To cure the Vives in a Horse*

Take black Pepper one Ounce in fine Powder, Hog's lard a spoonful, the Juice of an handful of Rue, and two Spoonfuls of Vinegar, mix them well together, and put some into each of the Horse's Ears, and so tye or stitch them up close, then let him bleed in the Neck and Temple Veins.

## *APPENDIX.*



# APPENDIX.



## Of DOGS.

**A**S the Horſe is a generous and uſeful Creature, we may next to him place the Dog, who is docile, as the Horſe, faithful to his Maſter, and amuſingly beneficial.

It will not be amiſs to take notice by the way, of the Uſe of Dogs, and the Method of training the ſe-

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veral Kinds of them to their Buſineſs.

The Sorts are ; the Wolf Dog, the Bear Dog, the Bull Dog, the Dane, the Spaniel for Land, the Spaniel for Water, the Setting Dog, the Spaniel Pointer, the Otter Dog, the Fox Hound, the Tarrier, the Beagle or Harrier, the Blood Hound or Buck Hound, the Grey Hound, the Lurcher, and the Turnſpit ; all theſe are uſeful in Buſineſs.

The wolf Dog is of the Make of a Grey Hound, is pretty common in *Ireland*, it is very large, even of a bigger Make than the Bear Dog ; this Sort came originally from *France*, where its Buſineſs was to kill Wolves, but with

s to kill Stags, and does very well to turn a Water Wheel.

The Bear Dog is of a very large size, commonly sluggish in his looks, but he's very watchful; he comes from *Newfoundland*, his business is to guard a Court or House, and has a thundring Voice when Strangers come near him, and does well to turn a Water Wheel.

The Bull Dog is of a true English Breed, and of a Small Size, generally seeming sluggish, but when set on by his Master upon any thing, will never let go his hold unless you strangle him; he is a Safeguard against any thing but a Bullet, and whereas 'tis a Custom to suffer Bulls to range where

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where they will, the common Use  
of this Dog is to drive the  
Home.

The Danish Dog which is ge-  
nerally large and smooth hair'd  
is next to this; may be taught  
many useful Things, as to carry  
Lanthorn before you in a dar-  
Night, or if you leave any Pa-  
cel behind you, when you are  
gone five or six miles, you may  
send it back and he will bring  
you with more Expedition than  
a Man and Horse could do, and  
hath been often experienc'd; and  
moreover, if you should sleep in  
any strange Place, while he is near  
you, no body dare touch you, or  
any Thing belonging to you.

The Land Spaniel has a fine

No

Nose for finding out Game, such as Hares, or for perching of Pheasants; he will range well and hunt close, and being brought up young to fetch and carry, will be a good Companion for a Shooter; the larger of this Sort is best for the Field, and for drawing of Carriage, &c. and the smaller for the Woods. But let your Gun Spaniels be of either Kind, they will always open as soon as they discover their Game and spring or flush them; so that they ought to be under Command, and never range before the Master out of the Reach of Gun-shot: These love their Masters and are not to be enticed from them, and are very good Guards to an House; but they



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they are generally tender, and in the Night should be in the House; these too may be taught to bring you any thing from a distant Place.

The Water Spaniel if he be of the right Strain, has rough Hair, and will naturally take the Water while he is a Puppy; when he's about nine Months old, you may teach him any thing necessary for his Office; his Business is chiefly to hunt for Ducks, Teal, Widgeon or wild Geese, in the Fenns, or Moors, or Lakes, at the Time when the Young are just beginning to fly, and we call them Flappers; he must be learnt to fetch and carry, and by that means will bring to us what we shoot,

shoot, or can dive after the young Water Fowl and bring them up.

*N. B.* By means of a Dog of this Sort well train'd, you may take twenty Couple in a Day without the Loss of one Shot; these Dogs may lye abroad all the Day, for their Noses are harder than the Land Spaniels; they are very fond of their Masters, for there can be no Assault upon the Master while these Dogs are near them, and these will draw heavy burthens.

The Setting Dog which is most familiar with us, is spotted with liver Colour and white, the Use of him is to range the Fields, and sett Partridges; he is of the Spaniel Kind

Kind, and of a middling Size, has a very tender Nose, and will quarter a Field in a little Time ; if he is of a right Strain, take him at nine Months old with a Halter about his Neck with Hob Nails in it and teach him to crouch down at a Bit of Bread, or dead Partridge if you can get one, and especially learn him to let a Net be drawn over him without stirring, which can only be done by giving the Discipline of the hobnail'd Collar, and making the Experiment of drawing a Net over him at the same time.

This Sort of Dog should be kept from much Flesh Meat, and in a Stable or some other warm Place, for his Nose is very tender  
and

and should by no means smell Variety of Victuals; his Smell should be as innocent as possible, that when he searches for his Game his whole Sense should be diverted to that alone. Some of these Dogs have taken twenty or thirty Brace of Birds in a Season.

The Spanish Pointer is esteem'd the incomparable, and even without teaching will point naturally at a Partridge; and as he is large will range well and stand high enough to appear above any high Stubble; and yet one may breed him to stand till a Net may be drawn over him, but 'tis hard to do: However when he points, you may be sure of Birds within Gun-shot. Keep

L

this

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this Dog in the Stable, for he's a tender nos'd Creature.

The Otter Dog is very rough in his Hair, which is commonly curl'd. They are of a large Size, but less docile than the Spaniels, tho' they seem to be of that Sort. Their Delight is chiefly in Water, and their Use principally in destroying of Otters, which devour all Fish they can meet with. It is not proper to keep these at Liberty about an House, for they are very sharp biting Creatures, and are surly in their Tempers ; but in the Service they are to do, they are excellent, for diving under the roughest Waters, and remaining so a long Time.

The

The Fox-Hound is one of the larger Kind of Hounds; he should particularly be strong in his Loins, and light in his Chest, for his Business is to run hard after his Game, and to hunt the Fox. A Gentleman should not have less than 25 Couple of Dogs in a Pack, for many of them will tire in a long Chase; in some Chases perhaps not three Couple will be in at the Death of the Fox; some of these will hunt the Hare, but 'tis best to keep the Pack to one Business. I should not chuse to enter any of these till they are a Year old, lest they get a Strain.

The Beagle or Tarrier is smaller than the Fox-Hound, and some of them are hardly bigger

L 2

than

than Lap-Dogs, but the last are scarce; twenty Couple of either makes a good Pack. Enter these when they are about a Year old. When these hunt at first, you may bring them under Command by the Smack of a Whip.

The Blood-Hound or Buck-Hound is large and deep mouth'd. This Sort of Dog will hunt dry Foot, *i. e.* if any One should steal a Deer, one of these Dogs will trace the Man to his Abode; and when they have once singled out a Deer, their Nose is so fine that they never leave him till he's dead, tho' the whole Herd should cross their Way.

The Grey-Hound is a long fine shap'd Dog made to run, but has  
no



no Nose, if he is of a smooth Hair ; but if he proves of a mixt Kind, between the Grey-Hound and the other Dog, and carries a rough Hair, then he's both a Finder and a Courser. A Leashe of Grey-Hounds is enough for any Gentleman that will observe the Law of the Game, one large one *to turn a Hare*, and the two others low, and to *beat well*, so that they may easily take up the Hare.

*N. B.* The smooth skinn'd Sort will take a Gate or Stile, or run well in an open Countrey ; but the rough hair'd Sorts are much the best for enclos'd Lands, because they will take any Hedge,

L 3                    where

where they have Strength enough  
*to brush or break thorough.*

Let your Grey-Hound be a Year old compleat before you enter him, for fear of a Strain.

The Lurcher is a small Sort of Grey-Hound, for coursing of Rabbits only ; he's hardly strong enough to take up an Hare, but makes good Sport with a Rabbit.

The Turnspit Dog is a small One, of a long Make and short Legs ; he's of a mongrel Breed between the Tarrier and Land Spaniel ; is very watchful to gaurd a House, and is as useful in a Kitchen, by turning a Wheel about three Foot Diameter, and thereby supplying the Place of a Jack.  
These

These are very frequent in the West of *England*.

These are the Sorts of Dogs which are useful, and considering the Service and Pleasure they are of to Mankind, and the Value of some of them, even to thirty or forty Guineas apiece, I see no Reason why their Health should not be regarded.

In the first Place we must consider a Dog as a Creature of a very hot Nature. They are hot in the Summer, and no Creatures are so impatient of Cold in the Winter, as the Dog.

In the Summer the Relief for them, is to plant a Piece of Ground with Twitch Grass, or Dog Grass, or Couch Grass, which

which are all the same. If any one should not know this Grass, to explain it better to them, let them acquaint some Gardener of it, and he will soon furnish him with it for 'tis one of the Gardener's Plagues, and its Roots run quick thro' their Ground, that they destroy their Crops. The Blade of this Grass is what will keep the Dogs cool in the Summer and purge them, and 'tis to be observ'd, that no other Grass will answer the end of this. A large Piece of Ground ought always to be planted therefore with this in *March, April and September, or October*, near the Dog Kennel, or any Place where your Dogs are kept. Let them out in  
th

the Mornings, and you'll find them feed upon it, and their Sick-ness will be cured ; this Food will help to cure them of the Mainge, or preserve them from any extraordinary Heat in their Blood ; therefore never be without it in large Quantity, where you have a Kennel of Dogs.

To air your Dogs is said to be of Service to them, supposing that if they bite Grass, 'twill help them, but unless the Grass is of this Sort it is of no Effect.

In Winter Time the same Dogs are grip'd and lie very fullen, occasion'd by the extraordinary Cold, and perhaps by the warm Chase they have had ; they will not eat nor hardly look up, and sometimes  
die

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die in the midst of a sleep. When we find them in this way, give a large Dog a large spoonful of Brandy or Rum, or Spirits of Wine, with twice as much Water. It must be given with Water, to prevent his being suffocated, and pour'd down his Throat: He will presently revive by the Force of the dram, and appear as brisk as ever he was. A smaller Dog must have a smaller Quantity.

RECEIPT



## RECEIPTS.

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*To Cure a Dog when he has been  
bit by a mad Dog, or a Viper,  
an approv'd Receipt.*

**T**HE Bite of a mad Dog to a Dog I suppose is more dangerous than that of a Viper, because few have been able to cure the first, but the Bite of the Viper has been frequently cur'd. The Bite of a mad Dog is esteem'd so dangerous, that without applying a Remedy



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medy in a few Hours, the Dog that is bit, is held incurable; and when that happens, sometime a whole Kennel of Dogs are destroy'd by it.

I am not of Opinion that the Saliva of a mad Dog, or the Foam of his Chops, will, by touching another Dog, give him a Fit of Madnefs, as People generally imagine, unless the Dogs so flabber'd happen to lick the Places, and then it may be they may suffer; but I have always when I have found such a Case, wafht the Places with hot Vinegar, and my Dogs have remained very well.

But when a Dog has been bit,  
then,

then, as soon as can be, wash the wounded Parts with hot Vinegar, changing the Vinegar two or three Times, and cut off or shave off the Hair, then immediately light a Piece of Tinder, and lay it red hot upon each Wound till the Dog is thoroughly sensible of burning; then wash the Wound every Day with stale Urine, and keep your Dog muzzled; and 'twill certainly cure him.

If your Dog is bit with a Viper, wash the Part clean with hot Vinegar or Urine, and shave the Place where the Wound was, or cut the Hair close, and then anoint it with Oil of Vipers

M                      once

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once a Day for six or seven Days ; but muzzle him all that Time, unless at the Times that he should eat or drink, and then keep him from licking ; or else burning him in the wounded Part, as before directed, will answer the End as well ; which I mention, because Oil of Vipers is seldom to be had but of the Viper Catchers ; and if that cannot be found, Fire may be always had, and the same Method should be us'd with him as directed for the Bite of a mad Dog.

*N. B.* If a Dog is bit with a Slow-worm or Blind-worm, the  
Wound

Wound is as dangerous as that of a Viper.

*Cure for the Mange in Dogs.*

I must first observe that the Mange in Dogs proceeds from two things, either by starving them at Home, which makes them eat the vilest Stuff they can find abroad, or feeding them too high at Home, and allowing them no Exercise, or an Opportunity of refreshing themselves with the Dog Grass mention'd before: In the first Place they will eat Carrion, and even human Dung; and both these will heat their Blood to a

great Degree, which, when Dogs have not a due Strength of Nature, or a good Habit of Body, will lead them to a Manginess.

They will rowl themselves in them with the same seeming Pleasure as a Cat will do in a Plant of *Marum Syriacum*, and several Dogs have got the Mange by this, or by a Correspondence with other Dogs, who have had that Distemper, by licking them. To know this, is a way to keep your Dogs from the Mange.

If any of your Dogs should happen to have the Mange, separate them from the rest, and give them the following Water

ter inwardly, and apply it outwardly

Take about eight Gallons of Water, and put to that a Pound of Sulphur, and fix Ounces of Iron Ore beat to Pieces, or three ounces of Iron-file-duft, let them stand together till the Water turns of a blackish Colour, and stinks like Carrion; then let the Dog drink of it, and wash his Body with it, and in a few Days he will be well. In this Case there is no Necessity of muzzling the Dog, for he may lick as well as drink.

Another way to cure the Dog of the Mange is to give him Flower of Brimstone and fresh

M 3 Butter,

Butter, and wash him with a Liquor made of human Urine, a Gallon boil'd half an Hour, with a Pound of Tobacco Stalks in it; the Butter and Brimstone must be given every Morning fasting, and the outward Application immediately after; but then you must muzzle your Dog, or by his licking himself he will die.

Another Way to cure a Dog of the Mange, is to give him Flower of Brimstone every Day, mixt with fresh Butter; if he is as big as a good sizeable Hound, give him the Quantity of a Pidgeon's Egg, and so in Proportion to his Bigness; and wash the wounded



wounded Parts with equal Quantities of Flower of Ginger and Brimstone, boil'd in Milk; but muzzle him. This hath been try'd with great Success.

*To harden the Feet of a Grey-Hound not us'd to travel, or to wash the Feet of a Setter or Pointer who hath rang'd too much.*

If we take any of these Dogs beyond their Strength, either by leading them too long Journies on a Road, or suffering the Setter or Pointer to ravage too much, when we are upon a Journey; the Greyhound becomes sore in his Feet, which will afterwards

terwards baulk his Courage in his  
 Course, or the Setter or Pointer  
 will range so much that  
 their Feet will be sore; besides  
 the Disadvantage which will arise  
 from the several Points or  
 Setts they may make, without  
 their Master to follow them;  
 this will make them lose the  
 Command, and run in upon  
 their Game: Besides, the Sore-  
 ness of their Feet will make  
 them range lazily at another  
 Time, when they should do Bu-  
 siness.

*To Cure a Dog of tender or sore  
 Feet.*

Wash their Feet with warm  
 Allum

Allum Water, taking care that the Sand is out, and an Hour afterward wash them with warm Beer and Butter.

*To Cure Dogs wounded by staking themselves, or to stop a violent effusion of Blood.*

If any of these Dogs should happen to stake themselves, by rushing through Hedges; then cut off all the Hair about the Wounds, and wash them with warm Vinegar.

If a Dog receives a Bruise in any Joint, to cure him cut off the Hair about the Place, and rub the Part gently with the following Mixture, viz. two ounces

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ces of Oil of Spike, and two  
 ounces of Oil of Swallow  
 mixt: but muzzle them when  
 you lay it on.

### *To Cure a fresh Wound in a Dog*

If your Dog happens to  
 flak'd or wounded by any other  
 way, then where the Wound  
 (and no large Blood Vessels broken)  
 immediately apply some  
 of Turpentine, but secure the  
 Dog's Mouth that he does not  
 bite you; for the Turpentine will  
 occasion a violent Smart for about  
 a Minute; but then you may be  
 assur'd 'twill work a perfect Cure.  
 This I had from a noble Lord  
 and have often try'd it with

mu

much Pleasure and Satisfaction,  
 as I receiv'd it from his Lordship.

*Note,* That where any Wound  
 is, the Hair must be cut close to  
 the Skin, or else they would fret  
 the Wound and make it mortify.

If there are any deep Holes in  
 the Wound, then take some fresh  
 butter and burn it in a Pan, and  
 while 'tis hot, make a Tent with  
 some scrap'd Lint; and when 'tis  
 dipped in the warm Butter, put  
 the Tent into the Hole of the  
 Wound, and change the Tents  
 every Morning; the Wounds this  
 Way will soon heal, and when  
 you change them wash the  
 Wounds with Milk.

But when you use Tents to  
 your Dogs you must swathe them  
 with

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with broad Slips of Linnen, so that they may not get at their Wounds; for they will else endeavour to remove them from their Places.

In common Wounds you may use Tarr, and 'twill heal them.

### *To Cure a Dog of Convulsions.*

He will first stagger, and then fall and flutter with his Legs, and his Tongue hang out of his Mouth; then dip his Nose and Tongue immediately into cold Water, and he will presently recover, but 'tis likely he may have a second Fit soon after; and then give him as much Water as he will drink and

and he will be well : This will save the trouble of bleeding him in the Tail.

*A Purge for a Dog, if we imagine he has been poisoned.*

Take Oil of *English* Pitch one large Spoonful for a large Dog, or in Proportion for a lesser ; give it him in a Morning, and 'twill carry off the Malignity the same Day.

*To Cure a Megrin in a Dog.*

When you find a Dog to stagger as he walks, take him presently, and open a Vein under

N



der his Tail, and he will presently recover.

*To Cure a Dog from biting or killing Sheep.*

It is the Custom of some Dogs, tho' they are well bred, to fall into ill Company in their younger Days ; if they have too much liberty, and are allow'd to range too much, they are apt to follow at first those of their Company, who make it their Diversion to kill Sheep ; and by degrees, and by taking Part of what the old Dogs have left, they come to kill Sheep themselves : Therefore keep your young Dogs at Home, that are to be bred to the Field.

But

But if it should prove so, that a young Dog has got this Evil, there is one sure Way of curing it, *viz.* by tying him in a gentle manner in your Stable, and then bring him one of the Sheep he has kill'd to lie before him at a Distance that he cannot touch it, and as soon as that is done, make him a Bridle to put over his Head, of a Penny Cord, (so fastned to his Neck that he cannot rub it off with his Feet; or you may tye his fore feet together,) in which should be platted some Wool of the same Sheep, very roughly and dipt in some strong Fish Oil mixt with Coloquintida, or the bitter Apple; then put on your Bridle, so that the Wool of

the Sheep so ordered, may lye close to his Throat, and brac'd so tight about his Neck, that it may remain so twelve Hours without moving from its Place. This will make the Dog very sick all the while, and then give him the same Bridle refresh't with Colloquintida and Oil, to serve him for the next twelve Hours; and by that Time, if you secure his Bridle so that he does not get it over his Chaps or from his Throat, you may be assur'd he will be thoroughly cur'd; for these Dogs try'd strictly as above, would rather run from or avoid Sheep, whenever they came into the Field where they were, but it will signify nothing if the Bridle is not fixt,

fixt, so that neither by their Feet nor Teeth they can disengage it.

The Grey-Hounds are chiefly led into this Error, but especially those of the rough Coat, which are of a Cross Strain, and are more frequently found guilty of it, tho' extraordinary good Dogs for the Field to follow their Game; but that is with an intent to kill or devour.

*To Cure Films growing over the Eyes of Dogs.*

When you perceive any Film growing over your Dog's Eyes, prepare the following Water to wash them with twice a Day.

N 3      Take

Take the Quantity of a large Pea of white Vitriol, and put it in about half a Wine Pint of Spring Water, and when it has stood a Day, take a fine Piece of Linnen Cloth and dip it in the said Liquor, squeezing it a little, and then pass it over the Dog's Eyes gently five or six Times and after about a Minute is past, then with a little plain Water wash the Eyes again, and dry them; if you find the Dogs Eyes smart, do this twice a Day.

There is a Necessity for Dogs always to have Water at their Command; for they are of an hot Nature, and would frequently drink if they had Opportunity. The Gentlemen who know this, have always  
Water

Water running thro' their Dog Kennels, which besides the Opportunity the Dogs have of drinking when they will, the same Water serves to wash the Kennel when there is Occasion.

As for Dogs which are generally in the House; they sicken often, if they have not the Benefit of the Air and Exercise, and for want of both will be subject to Blindness; therefore refresh them frequently or perchance they may ever lose the Use of their Legs.

*M.*

*Mr. Figg's Medicine by which he  
was several Times cured of the  
Bite of a mad Dog.*

Take one Pound of Salt, put  
it into a Quart of Spring Water,  
wash, bathe and squeeze the  
Wound for an Hour; then bind  
a little Salt upon the Wound,  
and keep it on for twelve Hours:  
Be sure as soon as the Wound is  
given, make use of the abovesaid  
Medicine.

*Another Receipt to Cure the Bite  
of a mad Dog.*

Take the Roots of Flower de  
Luce one handful, bruise and  
stamp



stamp them small, and put them into Milk, and give it the Dog: A great many Dogs and Keepers of Dogs, who have been bit by mad Dogs, have been cur'd by this Receipt.

The Keepers of Dogs take the Flower-de-luce Root, and boil it in Milk, and then strain it and drink the Milk.

*To cure the Bite of a mad Dog and Mange.*

Give the Dog white Hellebor powder'd fine, as much as will lye upon a Sixpence.

*A sure Method of preventing, and the most probable Way of curing, the Hydrophobia; i. e. the Dread of Water, after the Bite of a mad Dog: A Disease hitherto found incurable by the Practitioners of all Nations.*

*By JN. DOUGLAS, Surgeon, F.R.S.*

As soon as may be, after a Person is bit, bleed in the Neck or Arm; then let a Drachm (more or less, according to the Discretion of the Surgeon) of the *Unguentum Benedictum* (℞ Argent. viv. puriss. axung. human. porcina. ana ℥j. terebt. ven. clar. ʒij. m. s. a.) be rubb'd into the wounds, and parts

parts adjacent. Then give one Drachm, more or less, of the following Powder, \* in a Glass of Wine and Water, Water, or Cow's Milk warm. (℞. Herb. lichen. cinerei terrestris subtilis. pulv. ʒiſs. piper. nigr. subtilis. pulv. ʒi. m.) Repeat the Uction every Evening, and the Powder every Morning fasting, for three Weeks or a Month, intermitting two or three Days, when the Mouth begins to be sore, to prevent a Salivation. Then purge off the Mercury, s. a. let the Patient recruit for three or four Weeks, and afterwards go into the Cold-bath, or the coldest

O 2

water

\* Vid. Pulv. antylis. Dampr. *Phil. Trans. No.*  
237.

water in the Neighbourhood, as usual, if his Surgeon thinks fit.

When through Neglect, (*i. e.* when they did not imagine the Dog was mad which bit them) or after they have been amused by going to the Sea, eating Part of the Dog's Liver, taking many inconsiderate Jumbles of *Antidotes*, &c. the Harbingers of an *Hydrophobia* appear, (*viz.* Mopishness, Dejectedness, want of Sleep, or Sleep interrupted with horrible Dreams, unusual Proneness to Anger, tingling numb'd Pains, and swelling about the Cicatrices of the Wounds, great inward Heat and Thirst, Tremors, Convulsions, Delirium, great Pains in the Stomach and Throat, &c.) the  
Sur-

Surgeon must encrease the Quantity of the Uñction to half an Ounce or more, (wherewith the Cicatrices of the Wounds, Parts adjacent, Groins, Armpits, Soles of the Feet, &c. are to be well anointed) continue the Powder, bleed freely, bath in warm Water, &c.

*N. B.* I let them take the *Pulvis Antylissus* for the more Security, &c. yet I doubt not but the Uñction, when prudently managed, will do without it.\*

But when the *Hydrophobia* appears, before the Surgeon was sent for, he must bleed largely, and

O 3

get

\* Vid. *Dr. Desault's Dissert. sur la rage.* *Dr. James's Letter to Sir Hans Sloane.* *Phil. Trans.* No. 441. Feb. 26, 1738.

get a considerable Quantity of the Unction rubb'd into the Armpits, Groins, and all over the Limbs, in a warm Room, and repeat it twice a Day, for there's now no Time to lose: *Uñction* is the sacred Anchor, the sole Hope! But if the Symptoms of a too copious Salivation should succeed, they must be diverted by sharp Clysters, Blisters, &c. recommended by the Advocates for *salivating* in the *Venereal Disease*.

*N. B.* When Dogs are known to be bit, the *Hydrophobia*, which in them is commonly the first Symptom we observe, may be prevented, or cured, much after the same Manner.

*Re-*

*Receipts for Dogs.*

Unguentum Neapolitanum is good to rub the back of a Dog with that's out of Condition.

*A Purge to sweeten the Blood in a Surfeit.*

Three Ounces of melted Pewter, put to it one Ounce of Quicksilver, half of this is sufficient to sweeten the Blood in any Surfeit.

*For Worms or Surfeit in a Dog.*

Give 30 Grains of Mercurius Dulcis in a Piece of Paste made  
of



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of Butter and Flower over Night, next Day two Drams of Succatrine Aloes in Butter.

Also one Dram of Mercurius Dulcis in a Ball, the Paste being Butter and Flower, cures the Worms.

### *For the Mange.*

A Pound or more of red Dock Roots in a Quart of Water, boil it till it is half wasted, then strain the Roots hard, and put to the Water three Quarters of a Pound of Hogs Lard, boil them together till the Water is quite wasted, then put in about half a Pound of Brimstone, and mix them well together, then use it as an Ointment.

ment. Twice or thrice dressing will cure any Dog.

Three or four Days between each Dressing,

Let two Pound of Crude Antimony lie constantly in Lumps with a Pound of Crude Brimstone, in your Dog's Water, to prevent the Mange and keep them healthful if confined.

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ADDENDA.





# A D D E N D A.

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*To cure the Farcin.*

**F**IRST bleed the Horfe:  
 Take Rue, Wormwood, Cel-  
 landine, Sage, of each one hand-  
 ful, boil them in two quarts of  
 stale Beer till a third Part is con-  
 sum'd, then strain it and add  
 white Hellebor powdered fine,  
 Diapente, of each one Ounce,  
 and give it the Horfe; dress the  
 Knots with Mercury Sublimate;  
 repeat the Drink every third Day.

*For*

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*For a Horse that is swell'd after  
Blood-letting.*

Take of Soap and Brandy mixt  
together, equal Parts, and rub it  
in well.

*For a Horse that is Grease-melted.*

Take Sack one Pint, Gum Gua-  
iacum powder'd one Ounce, dis-  
solv'd in the Yolk of an Egg,  
Sallet Oil half a Pint, mix and  
give it the Horse.

*Another for the same.*

Take new Milk one Quart, Sal-  
let Oil half a Pint, brew them  
together.

together, and give it the Horse and ride him after it.

*For Worms.*

Take dried Box Leaves powder'd, Flower of Sulphur, of each one Pound, mix and give the Horse a Spoonful in Oats and Bran moistened, every Morning.

*For the Pinn or Webb in a Horse's Eye.*

Take the Juice of Betony and wash his Eyes with it.

*To cure the Grease and a Cough.*

Take Crude Antimony powder'd fine one Pound, Flower of  
P Sulphur,

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Sulphur, Liquorice Powder, of each half a Pound, mix and give the Horse a Spoonful in Oats and Bran moistened, every Morning.

### *To kill Lice or Vermix.*

Take Quicksilver, Turpentine, of each two Ounces; Kill the Quicksilver very well with the Turpentine, by rubbing it well in an Iron Mortar; then add to it one Pound of Hog's Lard made warm, so as to mix them together into an Ointment; anoint the Horse all over his Back-Bone, under his Mane, and about his Flanks, or any where else that you perceive the Lice to come.

Note



Note this Ointment is the best Remedy for scabby Sheep.

*A Purge for the Grease or Worms.*

Take the best Aloes powder'd one Ounce, Steel prepar'd with Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, of each half an Ounce, Rhubarb powder'd two Drains, Molossus as much as is sufficient to make it into two Balls, roll'd up in Liquorice Powder: Give them to the Horse in the Morning fasting; with an Hornful of warm Beer, and ride him after it. Give him a Mash after his Physick before you give him Hay.

*To Cure the Swelling of the Cods.*

Make a Pultice of a Pint of Vinegar and Barley-Meal, and two Ounces of Hogs-Lard, and apply it to the Part.

*To Cure the Falling of the Funda-  
ment.*

Anoint the Place with Oil of Roses blood-warm, and afterwards endeavour to put it up. But if you perceive no Amendment, take a Pint of Milk and dissolve in it Salt of Lead powder'd, one Ounce; put a Tent into the Fundament dipt in this Ointment, and anoint all the Part with it, and repeat the Application from Time to Time.

*To*

*To Cure the Barbs.*

The Barbs are small Excrescences of Flesh under the Tongue, which hinder the Horse from Drinking; they are cur'd by cutting them off with a Pair of Ciz-zars, and rubbing the Place with Salt, and it will heal of it self.

*To Cure the Tick.*

The Tick is known by seeing a Horse eat; for he will press against the Edge of the Manger with his upper-Teeth, and give a Kind of Belch thorough his Throat, which filleth his Body with Wind; make the Horse eat

in a Place where there is no Manger, but only a Rack, and tying him with a Buckle to the Wall, to give him his Oats in a Bag which hangs at his Head by a String.

*To kill Worms.*

Take the Tops of young Broom, Savine, Groundfil, of each an equal Quantity; chop them small, and give it with the Provender, Morning and Evening.

*A Drink for a Cold with a violent Cough.*

Take a Quart of Ale, dissolve in it Juice of Liquorice four Ounces  
then

then add Honey of Roses, Moloffus of each four Ounces, and London Treacle one Ounce.

*A Drink for a Surfeit.*

Take Rue, Wormwood, Celandine, of each one Handful, boil them in a Quart of strong Beer, then strain it and add London Treacle, Diapente of each one Ounce, Moloffus, Sallet Oil, of each four Ounces, and give it luke-warm.

*A Drink for the Grease.*

Take Guaiacum, Sassafras Wood, of each half a Pound, Monk's Rhubarb four Ounces, Anniseeds two Ounces ;

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Ounces ; boil them in two Quarts of stale Beer till a third Part is consum'd, then add Diapente one Ounce ; give it the Horse and ride him after it.

### *For the Glanders.*

Burn Flower of Sulphur under the Nose, which will go up the Nostrils thro' the small End of a Funnel, and cause the Horse to throw off abundance of Matter.

### *For the running Frush.*

Apply Oil of Turpentine to the Part.

*Cordial Balls.*

Take Turmeric, Anniseeds, Carwayseeds, Fenugreek Seeds, Grains of Paradise, Juniper Berries, in fine Powder, of each one Ounce; Flower of Sulphur, Elecampane Powder, Liquorice Powder, of each two Ounces; Saffron two Drams; Juice of Liquorice dissolved in Hyssop Water two Ounces; Oil of Anniseeds, half an Ounce; Moloffus as much as is sufficient to make it into a Paste with Wheat Flower.

*A Purge.*

Take the best Aloes powder'd one Ounce, Diagridium two Drams,  
Cream



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Cream of Tartar one Ounce,  
Oil of Juniper one Dram, Sy-  
rup of Buckthorn as much as is  
sufficient to make it into two  
Balls, rolled up in Liquorice Pow-  
der.

### *An Ointment for the Eyes.*

Take fresh Butter one Ounce ;  
Lapis Calaminaris, Tutty prepared,  
of each one Dram ; white Vitriol  
powder'd ten Grains mixt ; dip a  
Feather into it, and stroak it  
through between the Eye-lids.

### *To Cure the Grease.*

Take four Ounces of Isinglass,  
one Ounce of Turmeric, boil  
them

them in two Quarts of strong Beer till a third Part is consum'd, give it luke-warm.

*Dr. Rogers's Oil for Strains.*

Take Nerve Ointment one Ounce and half, Oil of Vitriol three Drams, mix them together, then add Oil of Linseed six Ounces, Oil of Turpentine, Oil of Spike, of each two Ounces, Oil of Exeter, Oil of Swallows of each one Ounce, Oil of Peter six Drams, mixt according to Art.

*To Cure a Strain in the Back Sinew, Coffin Joint, or any other hard Swelling.*

Take Hogs Lard half a Pound, dissolve it over a gentle Fire, then

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then add Nerve Oil, Honey, of each two Ounces, Mercury Sublimated corrosive, in fine Powder, half an Ounce.

For a hard Swelling add two Drams of Spanish Flies in fine Powder.

### *Balls for a Cold and Cough.*

Take Æthiops Mineral, Elecampane Powder, of each four Ounces, Diapente, Liquorice Powder, Balsam of Sulphur annifated Sweet Oil, of each two Ounces Molossus as much as is sufficient to make it into Balls with Wheat Flower.

*An Electuary for a Cold.*

Take Turmerick, Elecampane,  
Liquorice powder'd, of each half  
a Pound; Balsam of Sulphur, An-  
nifated Sweet Oil, of each two  
Ounces; Moloffus as much  
sufficient to make a  
Give it every Mor  
Point of a Stick.

*A Drink for a  
make a Horse*

Take of Annika  
pane Root, of each  
boil them in a Quart of Ale,  
add Honey half a Pound, white  
Wine Vinegar half a Pint, and  
Q then

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then strain it and give it the  
Horse.

### *To Cure the Grease and Malen- ders.*

Take Honey one Pound, dis-  
solve it over a gentle Fire, then  
white Vitriol, Allom pow-  
der four Ounces.

### *for the Grease.*

fix Ounces, Ve-  
ne Ounce, dis-  
solved of two Eggs,

### *for a hard Swelling.*

Oil of Turpentine one Pound,  
Oil of Vitriol one Ounce. *To*

*To Cure a Cold.*

Take Vinegar half a Pint, put in it two Eggs, and let it stand all Night, then add Mustard four Spoonfuls, Saffron one Dram, and give it the Horfe.

*Ointment Oppodeldock for all Sorts of Strains and Swellings.*

Take Alicant Soap half a Pound, dissolve it over a gentle Fire in a Quart of Spirit of Wine, then add Camphire one Ounce, Oil of Rosemary, Oil of Origanum, of each half an Ounce : And mix them together.

*To Cure the Farcin.*

Take stale Beer one Quart, Anniseeds four Ounces, boil them over a gentle Fire, then strain it, and add Verdigrease in fine Powder, half an Ounce, Sweet Oil dissolved in the Yolk of two Eggs four Ounces, Diapente one Ounce, and when it is cold give it the Horse.

*A Drink for to bring an Horse into Condition.*

A Pound and a half of Crude Antimony, and three Pints of Chamberline, boil to less than a Quart, pour is off the Antimony, and



and give it the Horſe faſting,  
and give him warm Water that  
Day.

The Antimony muſt not be in  
more than three or four Pieces,  
and the ſame Antimony will do  
again.

You may give it three or four  
Days together, or every other Day  
as you ſee convenient.

If you give it for the Farcin,  
you muſt give Phyſick between  
Times.

*N. B.* When you have not  
Time enough to phyſick your  
Hunters, this will often do as  
well.

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### *To Cure the Grease.*

Half a Pound of Rosin given in a Pint of warm Ale, twice repeated, I've never known fail.

### *Pewter Balls.*

Gromwell Seeds, Parsley Seeds, Broomfeeds, and Anniseeds, one Quarter of a Pound each; Liquorice Powder 3 Ounces, Cream of Tartar one quarter of a Pound, Jalap Powder one Ounce and a half, Filings of Pewter 5 Ounces, Lenitive Electuary 6 Ounces, Succatrine Aloes half a Pound, made up with fresh Butter.

From two to three Ounces at a Time.

*For*

*For a green Wound, the best Digestive.*

The Yolk of an Egg, and two Ounces of Venice Turpentine, thoroughly incorporated.

Half an Ounce of Crocus Metallorum in scalded Bran is good to mend the Blood, and make an Horse thrive.—You may give it Morning and Evening with a Quarter of an Ounce of Brimstone, or with his Corn.

One Ounce of Liver of Antimony, a quarter of an Ounce of Flower of Brimstone, divided in two Parts, give it your Horse Morning and Evening with his Corn, for a Week or a Month if  
you

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you please. Nothing mends the Blood and makes a Horse thrive more.

### *A Charge for an old Strain.*

Take Burgundy Pitch, Common Turpentine, Galbanum, Gum Ammoniac, black Pitch, Frankincense, Oil of Bays, Mastick, of each one Ounce. Melt these with a slow Fire continually stirring; then add Powder of Cantharides, Powder of Euphorbium, of each six Drams, Oil of Origanum sixty Drops, Asia-  
foetida an Ounce.

*A Blister.*

Nerve Oil and Hogs Lard of each a quarter of a Pound, five Spoonfuls of Tar, three quarters of an Ounce of Sublimated Mercury finely beaten, 8 or 10 Cantharides bruised to Powder; put the Nerve Oil, Hogs Lard and Tar, into a Skillet over the Fire, till they are just ready to boil; then put in the Mercury and Flies one after the other, and let them stand over the Fire till just ready to boil, always stirring them; then take it off, and keep constantly stirring it till it is quite cold.— The bigness of a Walnut well rubb'd upon the Place is enough.

Let

Let the Horfe stand three Days without stirring ; if then you find the Leg much fwelled, and the Horfe walk better, rub once a Day a little Train Oil upon the Leg, at laſt ſtroaking down the Hair with your Hand, and the Leg will be as fine again as ever ; but if you think, after three Days, the Cure is not perfected, you may rub it a ſecond Time ; but if the Leg ſwells much and the Pain is abated, the firſt Dreſſing will be ſufficient.—Let him be walk'd after three Days in ſome dry Place every Day which will bring down the Swelling, and the Train Oil will bring the Hair again in a ſhort Time ; when he is quite found

found (which may be in a Week's Time) ride him where you please.

*Lord Hallifax's Oil for a Sinew Strain, Shoulder Slip, Warble or Bruce.*

Take of Linfeed Oil 4 Ounces, Oil of Exeter and Swallows, of each 12 Ounces, Nerve Oil 3 Ounces, Oil of Peter 12 Drams, Oil of Spike and Turpentine of each four Ounces, and Oil of Vi-triol five Drams: Mix them all well together and keep them for Use.—Take two Spoonfuls, heating it with a red hot Iron, and rub it well on the Parts affected.

*N. B.*



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*N. B.* You may add half an Ounce of Oil of Origanum if you please.

### *The Dotchet Ointment.*

Take Train Oil and Hogs Lard of each two Drams, Bees-wax and Rosin of each one Ounce, melt them together; then of Venice Turpentine, Oil of Bays, and nerve Ointment each two Ounces; set it on the Fire and let it boil a little, then put in an Ounce of white Mercury in very fine Powder, and as soon as ever it boils, after the Mercury's in, pour it into an Earthen Vessel, and keep it stirring till it is cold.

*The*

*The Green Ointment.*

Venice Turpentine one Pound,  
 Linseed Oil two Ounces, Verdeg-  
 grease two Ounces, Hogs Lard  
 half a Pound, Honey two Ounces,  
 Bees-wax two Ounces, Rosin two  
 Ounces.—Let the Turpentine,  
 Hogs Lard, Linseed Oil, Bees-wax  
 and Rosin be scalding hot, then  
 take it from the Fire and put in  
 the Honey, and when it is dis-  
 solved stir it till it begins to thicken,  
 and put in the Verdegreafe in  
 very fine Powder; put it into an  
 Earthen Pot, and keep it stirring  
 till it's cold.

R . . . . . *Mr.*

*Mr. Edmund Draper's Receipt.*

Take an Ounce of Diapente, put it into a Pint of Ale, set it over the Fire and let it boil gently about half an Hour, cover it up close and let it stand till next Morning; then warm it again dissolving two Ounces of Honey in it, then add, when it is cool, an Ounce of Flower of Brimstone, mix these well together, and then give it your Horse. Ride him gently, about half an Hour, then tie him up three or four Hours and litter him warm. In the Evening give him a little scalded Bran, and let him have warm Water that Night. The same Drink  
to

to be given three or four Days together.

If the Horse has a Cold slice in an Ounce of Spanish Liquorice with a Head or two of Garlick.

*An excellent Receipt for a Cold.*

Diffolve two Ounces of the Extract of Liquorice in half a Pint of Brandy, then add an Ounce and a half of Barbadoes Tar, an Ounce of Cyprus Turpentine, and half an Ounce of Balsam of Sulphur, make all into a Body with a Pound of Powder of Fennigreek, give a Ball in the Morning as big as a Pullet's Eggs ; no Water that Morning — gentle Exercise for an Hour after it.

*For an old Ratling Cough.*

Take three Quarters of a Pint of common Brine, boil it and skim it as long as the Scum rises, then put thereto half a Pound of Treacle; give it warm.

*N. B.* Three Spoonfuls to a Sheep if suspected to be rotten.

*For the Farcin taken in Time.*

Lignum Guaiacum six Ounces, boil it in three Pints of stale Beer till consum'd to a Pint, and strain it. When Milkwarm add two Ounces of Bole Ammoniac, and six Ounces of Oil of Turpentine, give no Oats or Water that Day ;  
give

give it two Days and intermit one; as you find Occasion repeat it.

Lord Bristol.

*For an inveterate Farcin.*

Take a Handful of Rue, Rosemary, Sage and Hyfop, one Ounce of Lapis Calaminaris, fix or seven good Heads of Houfeleek, one or two good Heads of Garlick, according to the Malignity of the Distemper, two Ounces of Quicksilver, chop the Heads small and stamp them all together, which will kill the Quicksilver, then put into three Pints of Chamberline, boil them half an Hour and strain them. Let the Horse Blood

R 3 on

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on the contrary Side, and put half a Pint of his Blood into his Drink, and give it him warm ; keep him fasting 10 Hours, then feed him as in other Phyfick.

Sir *John Rouse.*

*For a Fistula.*

Take white Mercury, white Arfenick of each half an Ounce, Roman Vitriol one Ounce, Roach Allum two Ounces, boil all (these being in fine Powder) in six Quarts of Smiths Forge Water, let it but just boil, keep it in Bottles for Use.

*For*



*For the coming on of the Glanders.*

Give the Horse two Ounces of Rosin, and two Ounces of Honey in a Pint of Milk every four Days. It certainly cures if the Breath be sweet.

*A Hoof Salve.*

Take Linseed Oil one Pound, Rosin half a Pound, Honey and Hogs Lard of each four Ounces, melt the Rosin in the Lard and Linseed Oil well, then take it from the Fire and put in the Honey.

Use this Salve sparingly.

*For*

*For an Horse troubled with the  
Gripes.*

First rake him, then give him two Ounces of Oil of Turpentine, Juniper Berries half an Ounce, 20 Bay Berries bruised in a Pint and a half of Ale, and when it is cold enough to give to the Horse put in the Turpentine, then give him a Clyster made of Bay Leaves, Camomile Flowers, Mallow Leaves, of each an Handful boil'd in a Quart of Milk; squeeze out the Curd when boiled from the Ingredients.

*N.B.* Part with him as soon as you can.

*Pow-*

*Powder to eat proud Flesh.*

One Ounce of Mercury sublimated and two Ounces of common Allum burnt together.

*To take of a Splint.*

Take one Pennyworth of Euphorbium, the same of Cantharides, of white Mercury, and of Oil of Bays. Beat the Cantharides very fine, and melt the Euphorbium with the Oil of Bays, then put in the Mercury and stir them all up well together, put it on with a flat Stick as hot as the Horse can well bear it, then cover it with a Plaister. Tie up his  
Head

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Head for 24 Hours after ; then wash it clear off with Soap.

### *For the Staggers.*

First bleed in the Mouth and Neck very well, then dissolve a Piece of Assafoetida as big as a Nutmeg in two Spoonfuls of Vinegar, and pour half into each Ear and tie them up.

### *For a Stifle.*

Take up the Skin upon the Stifle, and with an Iron Scewer make three Holes through the Skin, then put on some of the Dotchet Ointment and heat it well in, rubbing all the while  
with

with a flat Stick and holding an hot Iron to it.

*N. B.* Peg up his other Foot for a Day or two.

*For a Strain in the Shoulders, or any Humour that attends them.*

A Quart of stale Brine, when it boils skim it well, and when no more Skum will rise then take it off the Fire, and put into it a good Handful of the dry Shavings of Currier's Leather, let them stand and infuse about half a Quarter of an Hour, then put it on the Fire again and let it boil half a Pint away, then full warm (but not so as to scald the Skin) bathe the Horfe's Shoulders well :  
After

After which fix a Flannel Cloth over his Shoulders and Breast and so keep him till well. The first three Days do it twice a Day, and don't let him stir out: When he goes out only walk and foot him (against an Hill) instead of galloping; then you need bathe his Shoulders only immediately after he comes in: And when he goes out twice a Day, after the last Time of coming in only, as you find your Horse recover, you may bathe him but once in two Days, and so by Degrees leave it quite off.

*For a Sinew Strain.*

Beat the Whites of two Eggs to a Froth, and put to them two  
Spoon-

Spoonfuls of Vinegar and as much Salt, rub this well into the Sinew; then wind a Whisp of Hay round his Leg, which you should first wet with Chamberlie, and again when upon his Leg.

*For a Sinew Strain, or sore Back.*

Old Verjuice, old Clay, a little Brandy, soft Soap, and Pork Lard made into a Poultice and laid on hot.

*John Borret.*

*Water for the Eyes.*

Put two Ounces of Bole Ammoniac, one Ounce of white Copperas, half an Ounce of Camphire

S

cut



cut into Slices, with two Quarts of Spring Water, into a new Pipkin ; cover it close and set it over the Fire for half an Hour, so hot as to simmer but not boil ; then take it off, and when it is cold pour the Water from the Dregs, then boil a-while and put it into a close Vessel.—One Drop into each Eye Morning and Evening is enough.

*For the Grease in the Heels.*

Take Oil of Turpentine one Pint, Oil of Vitriol one Ounce ; mix them together, and apply it to the Part.

*To cure the Farcin and Grease.*

Take Rue, Wormwood,celandine, of each one Handful; Anniseeds four Ounces; boil them in two Quarts of Ale till a third Part is consum'd, then strain it, and when it is cold add Verdigrease in fine Powder half an Ounce, mixed with four Ounces of Sweet Oil, Diapente one Ounce, and give it the Horse cold in the Morning, and about five in the Afternoon warm Water with Oatmeal boiled in it.

*To cure the Strangury and Gripes.*

Take Diaphoretick Antimony, Snake-Root in fine Powder, of

S 2 each

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each half an Ounce, Camphire powder'd one Dram, mix and give it in a Pint of warm Ale.

### *To cure a Prick in the Foot.*

Take Oil of Turpentine half an Ounce, Oil of Vitriol two Drams, mix them together, and apply it to the Part.

### *To cure the Yellows.*

Bleed the Horse, and give him a Pint of his Blood with a Handful of Salt in it.

### *A Poultice for the Heels.*

Take two Ounces of Honey, four Ounces of Flower, one Ounce  
of

of white Vitriol, mix them together, and apply it to the Part.

One of the best Poultices for the Grease is common Horse Turpentine spread upon Paper, and applied without any Thing mixed with it.

### *Balls for a Horse.*

Take Liver of Antimony one Pound; Diapente, Sweet Soap, Elecampane Powder, of each half a Pound; Oil of Anniseeds half an Ounce; Moloffus as much as is sufficient to make it into a Paste with Liquorice Powder.

*To cure any Strain.*

Take Nerve Ointment one Ounce and half; Oil of Vitriol three Drams; mix them together, then add Oil of Linseed six Ounces; Oil of Turpentine, Oil of Spike, of each two Ounces; Oil of Exeter, Oil of Swallows, of each one Ounce; Oil of Peter six Drams; mix according to Art.

*A Cordial Powder for Horses and all Sorts of Cattle.*

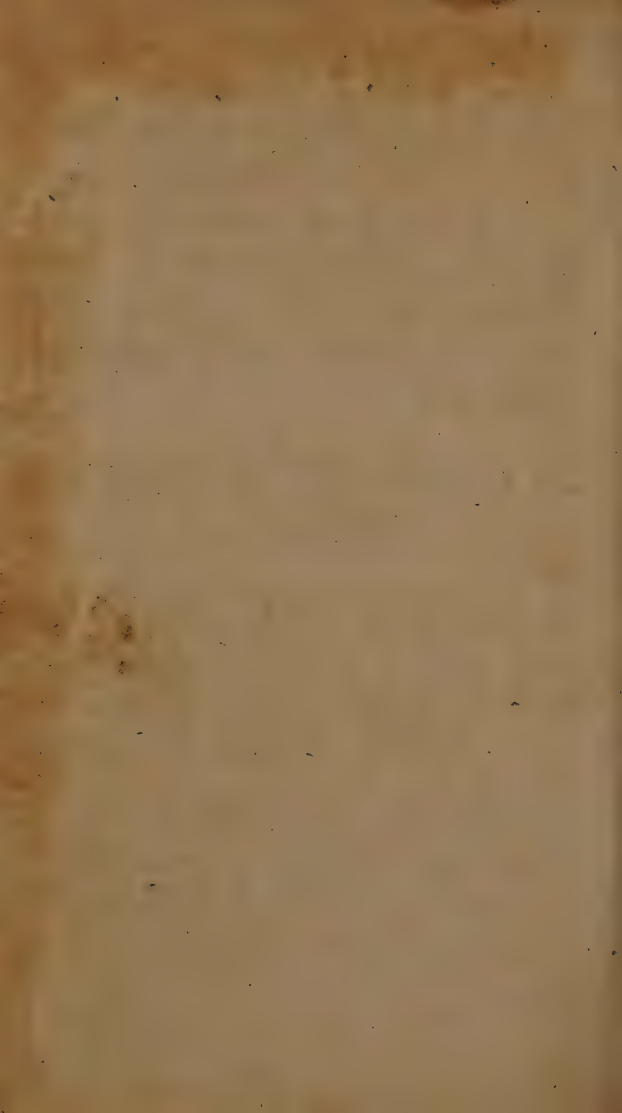
Take Diapente, Elecampane, Turmerick, Liquorice powder'd, of each four Ounces; Anniseeds, Black Pepper, Grains of Paradise,

dise, Juniper Berries in fine Powder, of each two Ounces; Virginian Snake-Root powder'd, one Ounce; Saffron powder'd, two Drams; mix them together, and give two Ounces in a Quart of warm Ale.

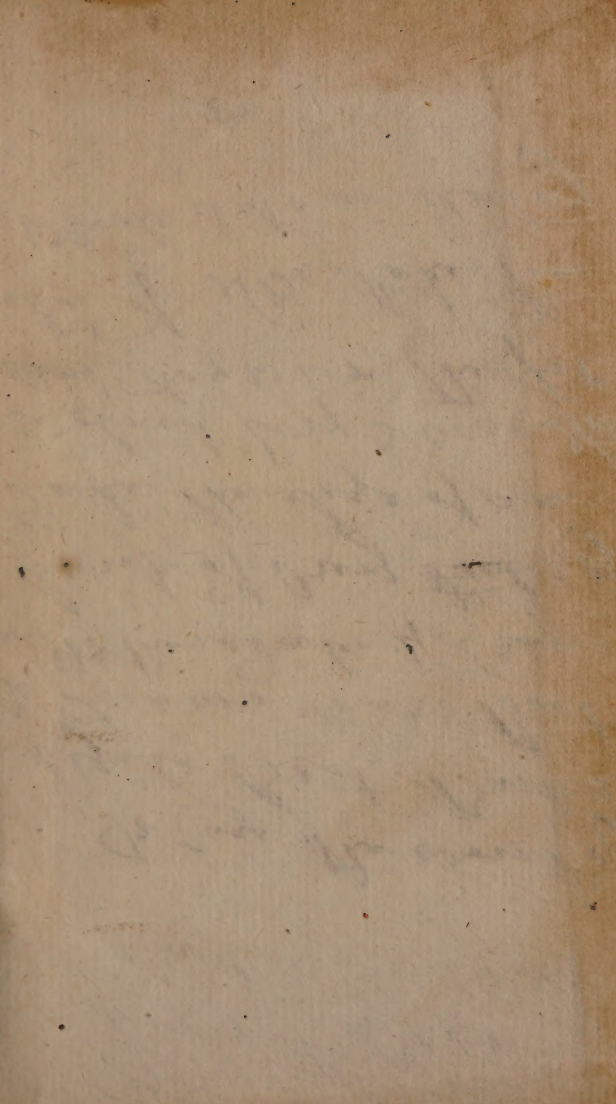
*An Ointment for the Grease and  
Mallenders.*

Take Hogs Lard, Honey, of each half a Pound; dissolve it over a gentle Fire, then add white Vitriol, Allum powder'd, of each four Ounces.

*F I N I S.*







Dec 18 1841

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